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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 199 BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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SHIPPING.

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AND
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,402

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22od Aug.	MARCHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,965
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,203
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DERENDA ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Aug. ..	VARSOVA..	Basrah via. Karachi 1 p. m.
7th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Basrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
3rd Septr. ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamegyama	4469	20th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	6901	31st Aug..	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th Sept.	12th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For;	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20210. Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,832 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Poptianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermassin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.
Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

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BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB-WALER AND COUNTRY BRED HORSES BELONGING TO THE BOMBAY CITY MOUNTED POLICE.

Under Instructions from The Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY the 30th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street;
19 Horses belonging to the Bombay City Mounted Police, consisting of Arabs, Waler and Country bred.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1924.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
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DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
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ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

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IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

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It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?
Write for particulars to:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS all over India. For full particulars apply to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11035

WANTED—CERTIFIED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER to take charge of a Steam Engine with Boilers and an Electric Generator with Motors. Apply Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20455

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) p. m. rising to Rs. 75 (seventy-five) p. m only by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 20431

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS as well as a TOURIST for canvassing business. Apply personally with written applications. Those having experience in the drug line should only apply between 11-30 and 12 a.m. N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
A 20488

WANTED—A GILDER for a First-Rate Press in Bombay. Only efficient men with long past experience in the line need apply. Apply stating previous experience and enclosing testimonials to Box No. 445 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20450

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R11034

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach English, Graduate preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to reach the undersigned before 31-8-1924. PREMCHAND AWATRAI, Manager, Hindu Reform Association Girls' Schools, Hyderabad, Sind.
A R11030

WANTED—A MANAGER and an AGENT, for the Benares Bank, Limited. Salary according to qualifications. Applications giving full particulars and previous experience in Banking should be made not later than the 20th September, 1924, to G. P. DHAWAN, The Benares Bank, Ltd., Benares City.
A 20427

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3. Sample Outfit containing about 250 Toys Rs. 30. Postage or freight free. Illustrated catalogue for four annas stamps. Also endless varieties of German Toys and Dolls. Sample consignment from Rs. 25 upwards (free delivery). Write to THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
A R11011

WANTED—An experienced and competent (1) one SPINNING MASTER to take charge of a large Spinning Department from Blow Room to Ring Spinning, must be thoroughly practical and prepared to erect and set machinery, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 700; (2) one WEAVING MASTER, must be a good Sizer, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 600. Applications will be treated as fully confidential. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11013

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
[illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
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THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 21986.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS:—Learn ridiculously cheap preparations: Ever lasting wicks, Inkless pen, Eggpreserver, Bug and fly destroyer, Magic grease remover, Fly paper, Blue Black Ink, Rabout. Genuiness guaranteed. Annas five each recipe. For soaps, Hectograph, etc., Enquire. Stamps accepted. Z. A. DAEMIE, Pinto Building Igatpuri (Bombay).
T R11037

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8/-. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Kashmir.
T R10934

FINANCIAL.

WANTED A CAPITALIST to start Spinning and Weaving Company in a big cotton centre in Southern District of Madras Presidency. He must take up the Managing Agents post and invest at least Five Lakhs of Rupees. Further particulars Please correspond to:—Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L19995

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL BOILER, 125 150 lbs. pressure and a Three rolls Calendar new or second hand in working order. MEMUDJEE ALLJEE, Panchpipli, AHMEDABAD.
K R11009

FOR SALE.—LANCASHIRE BOILER 24 feet long by 6½ feet diameter by 150 lbs. pressure per s.s. Castalia. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER AND CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R11033

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A renowned profitable IRON and BRASS WORKSHOP, of long standing for Sale. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 451, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
G L12025

HOTELS.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur up to 12 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, for purchase of about 393 tons C. I. scrap and 290 tons W. I. and steel scrap lying at stations between Nagpur-Bhusawal including branch lines. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. For details apply to—

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Maintenance, G. I. P. Rly.,
Nagpur.
C20286

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of sixty (more or less) iron bodies for Drain Carts will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. MAUGHAN,
Executive Engineer.
C20469

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Cessate Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MULJI UMERSEY, a widower late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Muccaddam... Deceased.

PARMANAND JADAVJI MODI, of Bombay, Kopal Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chinchpokli, outside the Fort of Bombay an Iron Merchant ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Cessate Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20466

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1924, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, here and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all Murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C20441

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL, CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1433 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of April, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

VITHALDAS JUGJIVAN, a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) RAMCHAND INDERLAL and (2) CHANDULAL INDERLAL, both late of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitants, now residing at Alu Bazar, Bhiwani, and, Calcutta, respectively, till lately carrying on business at Morarji Gokaldas Cloth Market, Kalbadevi, as Commission Agents, under the name style and firm of Ramchand Chandulal... Defendants.

To,

CHANDULAL INDERLAL, Esqr.,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,597-13-0 with interest on Rs. 4,750 part thereof at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th day of April, 1924, till judgment, costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTAUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 30th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20489

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Oil Mill Machinery at Love Lane, Mazagaon, which was to take place this day FRIDAY, the 22nd instant has been postponed to MONDAY, the 1st September 1924.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable newly built four storeyed property at Mandvi, Koliwada.

Under instruction from N. H. MOOS, Esq. the Receiver Re. Arbitration (Mathuradas vs. Tulockchand & Shapurji) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property on the date as under.

Mandvi Koliwada, property on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land containing 618 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 14 of the Mandvi Koliwada Estate of the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Dungri Street, on the South by Janjikar Street, on the West by Plot No. 13, of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Jusab Peermahomed Japanwalla and on the North by the land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage which piece of land bears New Survey No. 2449 together with the building thereon consisting partly by a ground floor and four upper floors and are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward, Nos. 1926, 1926 and 1927, Street Nos. 11-13 and 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, to the receiver or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chaupati Baboolnath Road near the Chawpati Band stand, household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs sideboards and crockery stands, verandah benches drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases phonograph, file cabinet, table ornaments, vases phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinets, glass door show cases, hat stands single and double door almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils; etc., etc. the property of E. Hargreaves, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st August at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpati Sea face in Adenwalla Mansion next to the Wilson College, furniture by Roberts and Dewji Canji, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph; file cabinet, silver cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses reclining sofas, easy chairs, ice box, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, soda machine and ladies and gent's saddles etc. etc.

The property of late Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant Bombay Municipality and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHOP AND GODOWN OF MARBLE SLABS AND GLAZED TILES, OFFICE FURNITURE TOGETHER WITH STOCK-IN-TRADE AND THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE RECEIVER AT GRANT ROAD NEAR TRAM TERMINUS AND OPPOSITE NOVELTY CINEMA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1653 of 1918 (Lalboo vs. Mariamboo) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place.

One large lot of marble slabs and one large lot of glazed Tiles, Office furniture such as Tables, Chairs, Benches, Clock, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"NAVI-SETHANI"
Daily four shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3 P.M,
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10
MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
A SAILORMADE MAN

A screamingly funny picture featuring the greatest of comedians. There is plenty of trouble to be found in a sailor's life—Harold Lloyd finds it all and makes a bit more. Four reels of continuous side-aching laughter which only Lloyd knows how to serve up.

A TWO REEL PATHE COMEDY

A wonderfully interesting two-reel picture which no Britisher should fail to see. Pictures taken on H. M. S. Hood.

PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES
"OUR GANG"

A New Series of Pathe Comedies.

Bring your children to see this one. It will please them more than anything else.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4. Including Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
With MARTHA MANSFIELD.

CINEMA Majestic

GIRGAUM

This week Presents
Narsinh Mehta.
Times and Rates as Usual.

THE EXCELSIOR

SATURDAY NEXT

The Prisoner of Zenda

ANTHONY HOPE'S
GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

WEST-END CINEMA

LAST DAY TO-DAY
TO SEE THE
"HUNCHBACK of NOTRE DAME"
The Last Six Parts at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road) Four Shows to-day; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 28521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, NEW TELEPHONES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Anestis Demetriadis (deceased):—

One iron bed and one dressing table.

By the order of Mr. Gopaldas Virji, the Executor of late Mr. Haridas Lalji:—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, beds, chairs, marble and rolled top writing tables, easy chairs, teapoys, sofas, safe, silver toys, crockery ware, etc.

The property of a Parsi gentlemen:—

1 Charron 4 cylinder Landaulette, 15 H.P. Landaulette car, with wire wheels, in running order.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

20 new Telephones.

CRAWFORD & C.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 28409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the stock-in-trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd. of the Ladies' Department will be continued TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Household furniture, etc., of the late Mr. Kursondas Kalidas Jutha which ws advertised to take place at Walkeshwar on SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY the 25th inst has been ADJOURNED TO SUNDAY, the 31st inst and MONDAY the 1st proixmo on account of the death of a family member of the said deceased.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3388 of 1921.

Gokaldas Manjr ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Kanji Khusaldas and Ors. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein of the 27th day of September, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties, situated at Muje Sai Tukdi in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, will be sold in one lot as one entire estate by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Kalidas Jutha, the Receiver appointed in the above suit on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1924, at the hours of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon at the Auction Rooms of the said Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers; at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants above named in the above mentioned suit No. 3388 of 1921 in all pieces or parcel of Government land ground with all buildings, structures, trees, mango trees, teak timber spenles and stones standing or lying thereon and with all the water, water courses, rights of ways and other easements appurtenant thereto situate lying and being in the Village of Moje Sai Tukdi in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres 49.39½ Guntha.

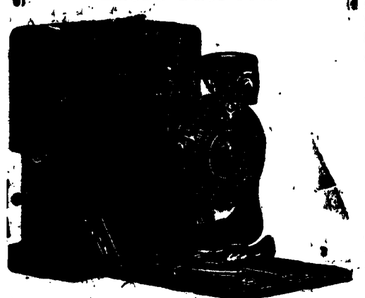
All the said several pieces of land forming one plot and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on the East by Oshar Tank and Hill on the West by the full ground and Hill on the North by the Hill and on the South by the boundary line of the village of Pawayee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1924.

THE WORLD RENOWNED
AGFA
PHOTO PRODUCTS



THE WONDERFUL
IHAGEE REFLEX
CAMERAS.
The Cheapest on the market
Prices: Rs. 16/- and 21/-
AGENTS:
Continental Photo Stores,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA AND BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 21.

Monsoon has strengthened materially in the interior of the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the centre of Bay are slightly more marked.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, South Bengal, the South Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, Central India and West Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, the United Provinces, the East Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Southeast Madras and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Diamond Island and Toungoo one inch; Rangoon two; Bassein, Monywa and Calcutta three; Barisal and Bahraich one and a half; Dehra Dun and Simla one; Indore three quarters; Seoni one and a half; Bijapur and Raipur three; Hyderabad Deccan one and a half and Bellary two.

Forecast.—Extension into Konkan.

RAINFALL DURING LAST WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 20.

The rainfall during the week ending 20th August was excess in Assam, Hyderabad, South Malabar, Madras southeast, normal in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore, fair in Lower Burma, United Provinces, east Kashmir, Madras Deccan, Madras Coast north and scanty elsewhere. The monsoon shows signs of improvement after temporary break.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 21st August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 21st August 1922	June 1st to 21st August 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 00	26 10	60 54	57 47
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 00	29 16	55 67	59 58
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 00	25 65	56 69	62 81
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 00		61 98	55 44

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, August, 20

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.718	
Temperature of Air ..	82.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.9	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	76.0	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	5.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.9	
Minimum " "	78.1	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SWW, W, SSE, W, WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	89	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month ..	1.89	"
Do. do. year ..	26.10	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st August	0.00	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Th.	21	3	58	11	4	21	9	40	5	11
		15	42	11	6		22	21	4	6
F.	22	4	45	10	6	22	10	26	6	11
		16	14	10	7		23	14	5	0
Sat.	23	5	53	10	0	23	11	59	7	9
		17	62	9	11					
Sun.	24	7	35	10	0	24	0	20	5	4
		18	19	9	6		13	54	7	11
M	25	9	06	10	8	25	1	50	0	3
		20	12	9	8		15	11	7	4
Tu.	26	9	37	11	6	26	2	54	4	7
		21	23	10	3		16	02	6	9
W.	72			M						
		9	47	26	4	27	2	58	17	11
		21	23	25	1		15	57	19	7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Thursday, the 21st August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Rawalpindi, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the province and lightly clouded over the south. The air is locally drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal in the whole of the division; night temperature was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.75" of rain, Rajkot 0.28" and Veraval 0.20." Skies are clear or lightly clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal in Central India West and at Deesa. Temperature was almost normal except at Nesmuch, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.60" of rain, Amraoti 0.54," Nagpur 0.29" and Raipur 0.32." Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87.9deg. (3deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79.2deg. (2deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad has had 1.26" of rain, Aurangabad 0.59," Ahmadnagar 0.11," Sholapur 0.24," Bijapur 2.67," and Belgaum 0.32." Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Ahmadnagar only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and has extended rainfall in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the south Central Provinces, and local in Kathiawar and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.13," Calicut 0.78," Cochin 0.86," Trivandrum 0.10." Masulipatam 0.18," Bellary 1.90," Cuddapah 0.54" and Trichinopoly 0.30."

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The weather remains slightly suspicious in the centre of the Bay and the monsoon has strengthened in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam and the northwest United Provinces, and local in Bihar and south Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, the Konkan and Mysore.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy three inches; Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Yamethin two; Lashio, Tezpur one; Dhubri three; Barisal, Calcutta one; Darbhanga, Patna one and a half; Mussooree one; Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to dte.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		?	4.31	? 2
Rawalpindi		16.90	16.58	+0.3
Lahore		14.84	11.02	+0.88
Hissar		5.07	8.06	—2.96
Ambala	0.12	12.12	16.50	—4.32
Delhi		10.06	15.92	—5.86
United Provinces—				
Agra		12.60	16.62	—4.03
Mainpuri		21.03	15.48	+5.55
Jhansi		33.40	24.03	+9.37
Cawnpore		35.19	21.26	13.93
Allahabad		28.31	24.56	+3.75
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0.28	2.03	—1.75
Karachi	0.03	2.05	5.24	—3.19
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		12.28	13.50	—1.22
Jaipur		20.72	15.43	+5.29
Kotah		31.43	18.61	12.82
Mount Abu		26.86	42.32	15.46
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		3.47	10.55	—7.08
Dwarka	0.05	2.94	9.85	—6.91
Veraval	0.20	8.73	14.17	—5.44
Rajkot	0.28	15.49	19.26	—3.77
Bhavnagar Para ..		6.13	13.92	—7.79
Gujarat—				
Surat		27.01	30.64	—3.63
Ahmedabad	0.04	15.59	22.10	—6.51
Deesa		13.81	17.36	—3.55
Central India West—				
Nesmuch		?	18.83	?
Indore	0.75	14.75	21.10	—6.35
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		43.46	36.89	+6.57
Saugor		24.25	30.45	—6.20
Hoshangabad ..		25.12	32.40	—7.28
Khandwa	0.08	10.13	18.29	—8.16
Akola	0.60	10.24	19.18	—8.94
Amraoti	0.54	12.20	19.49	—7.29
Nagpur	0.29	18.46	36.20	14.99
Chanda	0.03	18.79	32.55	13.76
Raipur	0.33	19.31	32.82	13.51
Konkan—				
Bombay		26.10	52.58	26.48
Ratnagiri		77.47	76.15	+1.32
Mormugao		79.70	72.70	+7.00
Karwar	0.04	98.70	90.78	+7.92
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.02	4.99	11.08	—6.09
Ahmednagar	0.11	5.52	10.04	—4.52
Poona		6.44	14.60	—8.51
Sholapur	0.34	4.45	11.87	—7.42
Bijapur	2.67	3.50	7.27	—3.77
Belgaum	0.32	35.43	32.00	+3.43
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.59	9.08	14.94	—5.86
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.07	8.39	22.42	14.03
Hyderabad	1.28	15.35	15.63	+0.22
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.13	112.80	89.50	23.30
Calicut	0.78	124.32	76.15	48.17
Cochin	0.86	113.60	60.49	52.11
Ceylon—				
Colombo		24.59	15.29	+9.30
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulitatam ..	0.18	10.77	15.95	—5.18
Bellary	1.90	5.23	5.36	—0.10
Cuddapah	0.54	6.88	10.03	—3.85
Madas	0.03	9.89	8.78	+1.11
Bangalore		12.66	10.61	+2.05
Coimbatore		20.73	3.89	16.87
Trichinopoly	0.30	6.78	4.92	+0.86
Negapatam		1.78	5.68	—3.90

THE KANARA AND OTHER DISTRICTS FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

In 1923 when Kanara and other Districts were flooded a committee was formed in Bombay under the chairmanship of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., for collecting funds. The following is the audited statement of receipts and disbursements issued by the Committee:—

Cr.

Total Collections, Rs. 7,669-7-0.
Interest on Current A/c. Rs. 70-0-0.
Total Rs. 7 679-7-0.

Dr.

Behar Provincial Flood Relief Committee Rs. 1,000.
South Kanara District Flood Relief Committee Rs. 2,376-3-4.
North Malaber and South Kanara Flood Relief Committee Rs. 500.
Sawantwadi Hitawardhak Sabha Rs. 250.
Kolaba District Flood Relief Committee Rs. 297-11-4.

To a committe of five consisting of Messrs M. Nissim, L. R. Tairsee, Pai, Mathooradas and Padbidri for utilising the balance for flood relief when required, Rs. 2,915-9-1.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Postage and Telegram Rs. 13-3-6.
Sationery Rs. 14-5-0.
Printing Rs. 48-8-0.
Propaganda Rs. 96-0-0.
Freight etc., for receiving and despatching bales of cloth Rs. 167-14-9.
Total Rs 7,679-7-9.

(Sd) L. R. TAIRSEE,
(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICUMJEE,
Treasurers.

Examined and found correct.

(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALA & CO.,
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 15th August, 1924.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, August 22.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H. Nemchand Manekchand and anr v Anant Narayen Deolalikar and anr, M B Chothia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

259-20—Craigie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Nusserwanji Ruttonji Nazer and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5712-22—Madhowji and Co, R B Loyalka v Khimji Lalji, Jamsedji R and D.
4474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomd Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.
4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.
93-24—Amin and D, Chhowlal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.
4500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors Wadia G and Co.
463-24—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.
3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.
3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.
1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Eescofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.
1467-24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.
955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Geokli Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.
1155-24—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
701-24—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.
816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.
335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

LONG CAUSES.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.
2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation of New York U. S. A. v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2571-20—Thakoredas and Co, Ramkissen Kesserdeo v Kissonrao Jivanram, Merwanji and Co.
851-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chapra v Sheriff Ahmed Fazludin, Dabholkar and J.
2161-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Karsondas Mulji and another, v Goculdas Damodar and others, N C Dalal and Co, Dabholker and J.
131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M B and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghanshem Sitaram and others, Maganlal Dipchand, Hamanlal and H.
4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
3390-22—Smetham and Co, Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.
5358-21—Mirza and M, Laimahomed Badloo Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.
5231-22—Kanga and Co, Motilal Lalubhai, v Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
394-23—Little and Co., W Royle and another v L L Tally and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
3256-22—Tyabji D and Co, Aminaboo, wife of Ismailji Lookmanji and another, v Adamally Rahimbhoy and another, Mantri and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Mervi Ltd, v Vithaldas Jethwardas Parekh and another Amarchand and M.
3537-22—Parelkar and M, Sadashiv Laxman Thosar and another, v Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, Dubash and Co.
4642-23—Rele and Co, Rancherdas Pragji and Co, v Gomtibai widow, Keshavji N and Co.
3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
4706-23—Malvi M B and Co, Govindas Tulsidas, v Liladhar Madanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Malvi M B and Co.
984-23—Ferreira and V, Nathibai widow, v Bachubai widow, Pandia and Co.
3033-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khisty, v T. Bottie Shah Gillini, Crawford B and Co.
1725-24—Thakoredas and Co, Gopalsha Shivlal Nathuram Baldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.
761-23—Captain and V, Vejibai widow v Keshowji Mulji and others, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.
3573-21—Merwanji K and Co, Keoolal Shirdasrai v Shrinivas Khumraj and ors, Vachha & Co, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 34.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2447-23—Mantri and Co, Laxman Narayen v Morar Narayen, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1977-21—Malvi M B and Co, Amkaram Motichand v Badridas Hanmandas, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

5217-23—N G Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kulsumbai Saiebhoy, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

2174-24—Mulla and M, Aidan Bullidan v Jiwanlal Pratapsingh, Kanga and Co, Payne and Co.
2208-24—Parelkar and Co., Kondulal Khapchand v Balwant Narayen Datte and another.

LONG CAUSES.

2317-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation Co Ltd v Ibrahim Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.
3837-21—Dallas and Co, Shamsingbaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
4928-22—Jamsedji R and D, Velbai widow v Kaikhusru Rattonji and ors, Crawford B and Co.
4035-22—Jehangir and S, Ardeshir Edulji Cooper v Kondaji Bapooji, Judah and S.
4608-22—Surveyor and Co, Stanley Langford and Co v Chhogmal Ratanchand and Co, Tyabji D and Co.
4391-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Kesharlal Wadilal and anr, Dikshit M and Co.
2369-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.
2341-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ayub Noormahomed Durbar v Eastern Chemical Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
2300-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Khayum Kikabhoy Gandy v Huseinboo widow and anr, Shamrao M and H.
2149-22—Unwalla P and P, Ishwerdas Hariram v Gowrishanker Mohanlal Trivedi, Tyabji D and Co.
2450-22—Madhavji and Co, Shaikali Gulamhusein v Ahmedalli Mulla Abdealli Tapia, Shamrao M and H.
2451-22—Vachha and Co., Dona Patta and Co v Maneckbai widow, Mulji Th and Co.
2452-22—Manubhai and Co., Nanji Jetha v Soni Vithal Ranji and another, Dubash and Co.
2460-22—Little and Co., Badrudin Rajbhai and another v Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Padamji, Kanga and Co.
1811-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Shivakram Shivramdas v Maniram Sampatsing and another, Motichand and D.
S C Ct 1592/10778-23—Dharamsi D and Co, Adamji Haji Dawood and Co v Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.
5372-21—Craigie B and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
436-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Popatlal Poonamchand v Ambalal Motichand and others, N C Dalal and Co.
702-22—Pandia and Co, Kulsumbi widow and another v Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ali and others, Dabholkar and Co.
1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Parshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.
927-20—Malvi M B and Co., Amulakh Tarachand v Gadgil Samant and Co., Raghavaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SHORT CAUSE.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudamal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.
33-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.
49-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Munoherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.
1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.
41-23—J C Barden, in Re Government v Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, Merwanji.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balubhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Babaji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.
5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Jhunwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.
5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
5010-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

(Continued from column 6).

Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 1100 bales cotton, H Nemsey and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burip and Co Ltd.

S S Morioko Maru for Osaka:—650 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 21.

S S Trieste from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—1818 cases glass bangles, 73 cases cotton goods, 13 cases tin ware, 19 cases enamelled ware, 64 cases iron chains, 12 cases incandescent lamps, 25 cases matches, 100 cases starch of rice, 21 cases imitation gold and silver Lametta thread, 10 cases celluloid flowers, 15 cases 301 bales paper, 163 bundles hurricane lanterns, 400 drums calcium carbide.

From Fume:—333 bundles rough boards.

From Venice:—12 bales 14 cases cotton and woollen goods, 11 cases velvets, 16 bales silk waste yarn.

S S Vitelia from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—3992 bags rice, 983 bags betelnuts, 32 packages jute gasketting, 23 packages rope, 23 bundles brass pipes, 100 bales hessian cloth, 225 bales gunnies, 145 bales jute twine, 25 cases biscuits, 153 F/chests tea, 11 H/chests tea.

From Madras:—538 bales cotton.

From Colombo:—10 bags wheat, 150 bags green tea, 56 bags inattress fibre.

From Tuticorin:—24 cases tea dust.

From Moulmein:—17 bags rice.

From Calicut:—121 bales cotton, 381 jottas coir yarn, 246 jottas 13662 bags cocoanuts, 192 baskets dry ginger, 99 coils 196 jottas coir rope.

From Cochin:—41 jottas coir yarn, 49 jottas 25 coils coir rope, 440 bundles 1599 bags cocoanuts, 724 bags cocoanut oil cake, 737 cases cocoanut oil, 10 cases tea, 30 baskets ginger.

S S Havildar from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—100 bales gunnies, 58 coils rope, 18 bales buffalo hides, 235 bales paper, 32 cases medicines, 56 cases camphor tablets, 30 bundles galvanized wire, 130 cases red lead dry, 27 packages jute gasketting, 188 drums 671 kegs paint, 100 bags salt, 122 bags rice.

From Cocanada:—300 bales cotton.

From Madras:—499 bales cotton, 151 bales 60 bundles cotton waste.

From Tuticorin:—499 bales cottons, 105 bales senna leaves, 125 bundles mats, 61 bags beads.

From Alleppy:—94 bags cardamoms, 707 bags pepper, 74 bags pinjal, 629 bags dry ginger, 11 bags arrow root, 1867 bags copra, 1111 bundles coir yarn.

From Cochin:—113 bundles mats, 2489 bundles 79 coils coir rope, 300 coils 3329 bundles coir yarn, 150 drums 204 cases cocoanut oil, 29 cases 31 chests tea, 328 bags cocoanuts, 54 bags dry ginger.

From Calicut:—758 bags cocoanuts, 18 F/chests, 95 H/chests tea.

From Pondicherry:—350 bags cocoanuts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21.

Nile, Adams, Calcutta.
Nurjehan, Elliott, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

City of Bristol, Penberthy, Calcutta.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Margha, Whittingham, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Narkinda for London.
Steamer Nile for New York.
Steamer Jaunu for Calcutta.

S S Nile:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Nile, 6368 tons, Captain J C Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co's steamer Nurjehan, 3379 tons, Capthin G J Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Bristol:—The City Line steamer City of Bristol, 4745 tons, Captain F W Penberthy, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain J S Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Co's steamer Margha, 5096 tons, Captain W E Whittingham, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, August 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Neiders, 6794, 23/8, M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda, 4500, E'chi, 26/8, K N and Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Morocco 2467, Hull 25/8, J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851, K'chi 28/8, L Edwards Ld.
7 Amur Maru, 4523 Japan, 25/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Margha, 5091, Madras, 22/8, M M & Co.
10 Circassia 4327, Liverpool 3/9 Graham & Co.
11 City of Bristol 4355 Calcutta 22/8 F F C & Co,
12 Nagina 4089, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
12A Nem-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
15 Craconia, 4762, Trieste, 1/9, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 31/8 N Y Kaisha
2 Glan Macneil, 3788, 26/8, J F and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, Bana, 27/8, M M and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 Basreh, 20/8, M M & Co.
4 Varsove, 1957, Basreh, 22/8, M M and Co.
5 Chemab, 2157, Barcelona, 28/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway, 3287, N.F., 25/8, A Gule and Co.
15 Jalavijaya 2397 Rangoon 25/8, S S N Co.
17 Havildar, 3086, Java, N.F., T M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

H Karachi 125 N F, N F, R Assaria & Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 21.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 53 bales wool, Shamji Mul; 112 bales cotton fly, 150 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, 100 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 81 bales wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 129 bales cotton, C Ramjee and Sons; 500 bales wool, B Harbam and Co; 130 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 120 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 75 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 84 bales hemp, R Ramjeewan; 44 casks salted goat skins raw, H Eisa and Co

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, July 30.

The erratic course which cotton futures have been steering has had a seriously disturbing effect on Manchester business this week, and the sales of both yarn and cloth are below what, even in these quiet times, may be regarded as normal. At one time on Monday October futures of American showed an advance of over 3d. in three weeks.

No spinner of ordinary counts had the temerity to attempt to follow such a rise, yet manufacturers were not making any additions to their orderbooks, and few were dealing with firm inquiries. Buyers who have had business to place are sceptical of the maintenance of the recent advance, and it has been said that some shippers have created a short interest in the cloth. No definite evidence is available on this point, but there is reason for believing that some manufacturers have gone short of yarn and that many spinners have been caught.

Most of the offers for India fabrics have been on an impossible basis, and business for that outlet has been confined to a few small lines of dhooties and printing cloths. Inquiry is still well maintained from all the chief ports, with Calcutta taking the lead again, and as the monsoon news is on the whole fairly satisfactory—though there has been damage by excessive rain in parts—dealers still hope for a larger turnover, the course of exchange being generally favourable.

Of the other Far Eastern markets China is the least promising, and it is to be feared that the disturbed condition of the interior, combined with the lack of efficient government, will continue to hinder our trade with Shanghai. A few quotations for sized shirtings and various dyed and fancy styles have been asked for, but one cannot discover transactions worthy of being mentioned. Java, Singapore, and the Philippines are occasionally amongst the inquiring markets, and odd lines of stock have been booked by Near Eastern buyers. Poplins, sateens, and voiles have come under renewed request for Central and South America, and these and other finishing goods have receided attention from the home-trade houses. Buying, however, has not gone beyond retail dimensions where the latter are concerned.

Demoralisation has been spread over the American spinning section of the yarn market. Producers have scarcely known what to quote from day to day, and irregularity has been more extreme than ever, and business has been confined to a few contracts forced upon users who were short, a small turnover in coarse numbers for Holland, and a few bundles for India.—"M. G." Commercial.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, July 30.

A more cheerful outlook prevailed during the week, the outstanding features of the market being the renewed activity in raw material and yarns. Large buyers and consumers had evidently concluded to cover their present and prospective needs, while it was possible to procure raw material at a price below that of the finished article. First marks of jute stood at £33, and shipment 10oz. 40in. hessians at 35s. 6d. Hessian sacking and tarpaulin were largely asked for, and the Calcutta hessian market was lively in the extreme. The inquiry for jute cloth was considerable, River Plate requirements being fairly extensive, especially for cloths and bags. Prices:—First mark grades, June-July, £31; red SCC grades, £29; Daisee 2, £31; Tossa 2, £33; mixed cuttings, £16; new crop first actuals, August-September, £32. 10s.; first groups, £31; lightnings groups, £29. 10s. Jute yarn: 8lb. cops, 4.75 (8s. 2d.) spools, 4.81 (8s. 2½d.) and 4.88 (8s. 4d.). hessian chains, 5 1-3 (5 1-8d.). Chested hessians: 10 per. 10½oz. 40in. 4.42 (4 5-12d.) and 4.50 (4½d.). 9oz. 40in., 3.79 (3 38-48d.) and 3.88 (3 7-8d); 8½oz. 40in. 3.58 (3 7-12d.) and 3.63 (3 3 8d); 8oz. 40in., 3.12 (3 5-12d.) and 3.46 (3 22-48d.). Floorcloth: 9½oz. 76in., 7.75 (7 3/4d).

OILS AND OILSEEDS

HULL, July 30.

The feature of the market is the renewed strength of linseed oil in sympathy with grain and seed, and contributed to somewhat by further purchases for shipment from Hull to America. Value has again advanced to £39. 10s. naked ex Hull mill for prompt to £39. 10s. naked ex Hull mill for prompt delivery, while for August rather more than this is asked. The home demand, however, is poor. Cotton oils are firm but not so active, crude Egyptian now being held for £41s. 10s. and soapmakers' grade of refined for £43. 10s. prompt. Soya bean oil is steady round £40 for English crude. Rape oil firm and dearer in sympathy with seed, and palm kernel oil is in good demand at £41 10s.

Plate linseed is still in the hands of speculators, the market being firm, and over £20 is now wanted for seed afloat and for shipment. Owing to unremunerative prices of oil crushers are holding off the market in the hope of lower prices or an improved demand for oil. Egyptian cottonseed (new crop) has again been dealt in at an advance and shippers are not pressing sales. Black is now quoted at £12 17s 6d. for October loading and £12. 15s. November-January. Hull buyers are not at present interested in soya beans, which are chiefly in demand by Continental crushers.

COAL.

CARDIFF, July 30.

The Welsh steam coal market is slow to revive from its recent subdued condition. Within the past week the general situation has undergone no change of marked importance, yet the undertone of the market is somewhat steadier. This is due to three main factors: the customary improved clearance of supplies which precedes a holiday; the large number of pits that are idle and thus curtail productions; a slight broadening in demand.

The latter has not been sufficient to make any impression upon prices, the recovery in which is retarded by heavy stocks, which need a big spurt to absorb, while in addition there is still a fair supply of second hand coal floating at undercut prices on colliery quotations.

Inquiries from all directions are fair, but activity is lacking all round. Italian demand is foremost, while with South America trade is not very satisfactory.

Best Admiralty large holds steady with the special grades fairly well booked at 29s., but the full range offering around 28s. Second grades offer fairly freely, colliery quotations ruling around 26s., 6d.-27s., with resellers disposed to take 25s. 9d.-26s. 3d. Dry coals lack support, and despite many pit stoppages supplies are excessive, and prices weak at 26s.-26s. 6d. bests and down to 25s. others. Monmouthshire coals meet an improved inquiry, but prices are no more than steady at 26s. 6d. Black Veins, 25s. 6d. Western Valleys, and Easterns, reltively the worst section, at 23s. 6d.-25s. Small of all qualities are superabundant, with buyers difficult to find. Best steams are 16s. 6d., good bunkers 15s. 6d., and other cargo brands offer down to 11s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 21.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A '/5 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 560.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 620.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 610.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.48-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 83.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs 90.20.
London—Rome Liras 101.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Bombay, August 21.
Tele. Transfers 1/5 13/32 dull
Bar Gold £4. 12. 3 steady
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/16 steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/16
Bank Demand	1/5 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 5/8
Fcs, Demand	563
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	230
Japan	126 1/2
Singapore	164

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent 54.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—
China bought small offerings steady
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
4 per cent since 5/7/23
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Aug. 20.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 5/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 5/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 5/8 unchange
Conversion Loan £78 3/8 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 unchange
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £112 3/4 unchange
Consols 2 1/2 per cent, 57 3/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 47 1/2 nominal no change
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 unchange
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 56 5/8 unchange

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.88
Yesterdays	16.97
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	23.91
Yesterdays	23.95

New York, Aug. 20.
Demand Bills 44850

London, Aug. 20.
Exchange on London in Paris 8350
" " " in Germany 18.880.000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10165

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, August 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/4
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/9
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/13.

Bombay, August 21.

Bar gold ready s. 92/3.
Silver ready d. 34/5.
Silver forward d. 34/5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, India and China bought, Bears covering, London speculations selling silver which they have bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Ready:—24—8—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 3 p.m.
Sravan 24-6-6 24-7-6 24-7 6
Bhadrwa 24 2-9 24-3-6 24-3-9
Teji Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—5—6
Asho 0—9—6
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 21

Ready:—80—8—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 3 p m.
Sravan 80-7-0 80-72-0
Bhadrwa 80-12-0 80-12-0
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 1—1—0
Asho 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 21.

A further advance of 40 to 59 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 19 to 23 points higher. The advance was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report and forecast making bears less confident."

Notwithstanding a further moderate advance reported from New York the Marwari bazar opened somewhat easier this morning at Rs. 513½ i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broach April/May. At the opening, on selling by Offices, Shroffs and a Japan House, the market gave way to Rs. 511. Around this level several Commission Houses bought which caused prices to advance to Rs. 512½ and the market closed steady at Rs. 512 at 4 p.m.

At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 511 and improving to Rs. 511½ on bazar operators buying, gave way to Rs. 510 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling, and closed at Rs. 511.

Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 490 and went down to Rs. 489 in sympathy with the decline in Broach. Since then, the rate improved to Rs. 490½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and the market closed steady at Rs. 490 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 438.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand and about 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 21.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May	511
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	436
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	486

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	560	545	530	515
M G. Oomra No. 3	583	568	553	..
M G. Southerns	..	610	600	590
M G. Mathia	568	553	538	..
M. G. Khandesh	578	563	548	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 21

Fully Good Broach April/May	513
" " Bengal Dec./January	438
Fine Oomra " Dec./Jan.	490
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	582

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

New York Market 20th Aug. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.75	Oct.	25.94	+19	25.91	+16	26.15	+40
25.90	Dec.					25.75	+55
25.15	Jan.			25.34	+18	25.72	+56
25.45	Mar.					26.01	+56
25.65	May					26.24	+59

On 19th Aug. Spot New York 28.05—05; New Orleans 26.25 plus 50

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on local short covering. Less pressure. October highest 26.24 (2.26 p.m.) lowest 25.70 (10.17 a.m.) range .54 points.

Liverpool Market 20th Aug. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
14.52	Oct.	14.63	+11	14.55	+03	14.71	+19
14.28	Jan.	14.39	+11	14.31	+03	14.49	+21
14.25	Mar					14.47	+22
14.20	May.	14.36	+10			14.43	+23
Egyptian							
20.15	Nov.					20.25	+10
19.75	Jan.					19.85	+10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 325,000. Temperatures between 95deg. and 100deg. Western belt, No rains. Eastern belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

(2) American cross rate 4.48 1/4. Some trade fixing call sales. Good reports from New York. Some straddle buying. Weekly Government weather report slightly unfavourable.

(3) Liverpool Market closed on Saturday, and New York and New Orleans markets will be closed 15 minutes prior to issuance Agricultural Bureau Report.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London, August 20.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/1
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/5.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

SHARES.

Bombay, August 21.

Market closed quiet owing profit taking. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400 xd, India 81 xd, Central Bank 24/4 xd. and Eastern Bank 84 xd

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 422/8, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 696/4, Century 362/8, Cent. India 500, Colaba Land 168/12, Coorla 165, Crescent 232/8 xd, Dawn 630 xd, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 922/8 xd, Gokak 95, Ind. Bleaching 225 xd, Ind—Malwa 371/4 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kastoorchand 145, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4725, Madhowji 238/12, Mathuradas 200, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2550, New Great 322/8, New City 330 Pabani 327/8, Pearls 526/4, Phoenix 490, Simplex 215, Standard 106, Swan 512/8, Swadeshi 550, Tata Mill 190 and Vishnu Cotton 1750 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165 xd, Bombay Burma 383/12 xd, Bombay Burma N. I. 68/12 xd, Bt-Burma Pet. 5/12, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 55, Bundi Cement 10 xd, Katni Ord. 65, Katni Defd. 175, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 43/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/8, Tata Iron Defd. 47/8, Tata Hydro 735 xd, and Scindia Steam 8/7.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 20.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China, £20 1/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136.

National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4

Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6

P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 20.

Futures at New York.

October	26.15 plus .40
December	25.75 " .55
January	25.72 " .56
March	26.01 " .56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	15.01 plus .15
October	14.60 " .08
January	14.36 " .08
March	14.35 " .10
May	14.28 " .08
July	14.07 " .07

Egyptians January 19.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

August	15.32 plus .19
September	15.05 " .19
October	14.71 " .19
November	14.55 " .21
December	14.47 " .22
January	14.49 " .21
February	14.47 " .22
March	14.47. " .22
April	14.44 " .22
May	14.43 " .23
June	14.27 " .23
July	14.23 " .23

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 400
Mid. Americans Spot Universal standard 15.85 fair demand
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.65
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	25.98
January	25.41
March	25.70
New York Noon Call	
October	26.08
January	25.58
March	25.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	25.11
January	25.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	14.71 plus .19
January	14.49 " .21
March	14.47 " .22
May	14.43 " .23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

August	24.25 plus .10
September	21.90 " .20
October	20.65 " .08
November	20.25 " .10
December	20.05 " .10
January	19.85 " .10
February	19.75 " .10
March	19.65 " .10
April	19.58 " .10
May	19.50 " .10
June	19.43 " .13
July	19.35 " .15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.10
M. G., Bengal "Fully Good"	11 50
M. G., Bengal "Fine".	11.90
No, 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good".	12.15
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.15
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.95
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.00
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11 40
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York	
October	26.15 plus .40
December	25.75 " .55
January	25.72 " .56
March	26.01 " .56
Spot Cotton at New York	28.20 " .15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	26.63 " .38
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans	"
October	25.40 " .41
December	25.47 " .45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Foreign mined	68½

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 20.

Barlotta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers, 53/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 54/6
Tone:—Quiet and in buyers favour.
Australian 56/6 Aug/Sept. sellers. Inactive.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. for Jan/Feb: sellers 53
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. for Jan/Feb. sellers 52
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. value 54
Soft Red Karachi Aug/Sept. value 53
Indian Wheat:—Inactive.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 21, (6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54	0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54	0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56	0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11	12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85	0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76	0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	74	0 0	14 14 0
Poppyseed, White	13	6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	79	0 0	..
Mowraseed	9	12 0	10 0 0
Barley	41	0 0	..
Castorseed	85	0 0	17 7 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	..		
Delivery	41	0 0	6 0 0
Forward.	Rs.	a. p.	
Wheat, May	8	7 6	
Wheat Sept.	7	13 6	
Linseed. May	13	12 6	
Linseed, Sept.	13	10 0	
Groundnuts, Bold D/G	72	0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asc.	86	3 0	
Teeiseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16	14 0	
Cotton seed D/J	5	12 6	

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm with fair enquiry for higher options quiet trade R20 7/16 paid and sellers for Aug/September and £19.—paid Jan/Feb. shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay £29 1/4 buyers for Aug/Sept. shipment.

Castorseed Bombay closed firmer but quiet at £29 3/8 buyers and £29 5/8 sellers for Aug/Sept. shipment.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Aug/Sept. sellers £21 1/2

Rapeseed Toria Aug/Sept. sellers £21 3/4

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Aug/Sept. sellers £20 3/4

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/pt done sellers 22/7/6 Linseed Tone:—Firm derate enquiry not freely offered.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net

Raw Linseed Aug. sellers 41/6

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sept./Dec. paid 40/9.

London, Aug. 20.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta Aug./Sept. £22 3/8

Linseed La Plata Argentine Shipment to Hull afloat £20/8/9 Jan./Feb. £19

Barley Cargo Loading £ 41 1/8

London, Aug. 19

Cuban Sugar August sellers 19/3

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 20.

Karachi Barley loading paid 4/1 1/2

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 21

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	422-28	..	422-8
Bombay Cotton	475	..	475
Bombay Dyeing	685-91-4	96-4-705	700-697-8
Century	360-58-12	60-365	63-12-361-4
Nagpur	497-8-502-8-49812	502-8-503-12	500
Colaba	170-67-8	70-167-8	70-167-8
Crescent ex-divi.	233-12-36-4	37-8-238-12	35-233-12
Indore ex-divi.	372-8-71-4	72-8-373-12	72-8-371-4
Kohinoor	1000	..	1050
New Great	320-26-4-23-12	25 327-8	322-8
Pearl ex-divi.	527-8-32-8	535	30-527-8
Phoenix	475	..	495
Bharucha	102-8	..	100-4
Simplex	210-17-8-15	218-12	16-4-215
Swan ex-divi.	812-8	..	812-8
Swadesh	552-8-53-12	555	52-8-5-47-8
Pabani ex-divi.	320	..	330
Fazal ex-divi,	932-8-33-12	36-4-935	30-922-8
Mathuradas	200	..	200
Tata Mill	190	..	190
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	110	..	112-8
Madhavji	235-37-8	240	238-12
Finlay ex-divi.	580	..	580
Gokak	95	..	95
Edward Sassoon	195	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	135
Alcock	160	..	165
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	305	..	303-12
Bombay Elec. Tram	90-14	90	90
Bombay Steamer Ordy	55	..	55
Bundi Cement	10-4	..	10
Central E. Mining	25-8	—	25-8
Indian Cement	45	..	46-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-8	..	15-8
Tata Steel Defd.	47-8-46-4	45	47-8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/10½

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 21 10½

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/5

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/5

Weeks offered lower—no business

METAL REPORT.

London, Aug. 20.

Tin Block 259½

London, Aug. 20.

English best Selected Copper £67
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/8
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 21.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 21.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	68	0	0
Copper	1/	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	0	0
Copper	2/	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat. Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
" " " 1		60	0	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		68	0	0
" " " 1,		69	0	0
" " " 1 1/4		68	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Aug 21.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	6
"	No. 42—2	1	13	9
"	No 20	1	2	6
"	No 32	1	7	0

Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Aug. 1924.

Cotton	822 Bales
Wheat	10,626 cwts
Linseed	8434 "
Rape, etc	1499 "
Gingellyseed	408 "
Poppyseed	73 "
Groundnuts	2062 "
Castorseed	4513 "
Rice	5499 "
Myrabollams	19 "
Cottonseed	13136 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3536 "
Juwar	1308 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	314 "
Bajri	750 "
Coal	660 Tons

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S S "Narkunda" with mails of 7th instant due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 23.

The s.s. Neldera with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Rent Act Public Meeting, 4-30 p.m., Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 2m
Aug. 23 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 21m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 24 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 25 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 0m.
Aug 26 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 6h 59m.
Aug 27 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Aug 28 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 23m; Sunset 6h 58m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper is raised to 5 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Monday the 1st September 1924.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

The N Y K steamer "Nagato Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Penang and Colombo on the 20th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 31st.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

TThe following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th August to 6 a.m. of 21st August.

Smallpox 2 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 131; total mortality this day last year 118.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The anniversary day, which had to be postponed for unavoidable reasons, will be celebrated on Sunday (24th inst) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

'F' WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (24th inst) at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

THE SWARAJYA SABHA

A general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Tuesday the 26th August at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

BHAJAN.

There will be a Bajana Performance to-day (Friday) at Korsi Morsi Building, Parel, Between the hours of 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. being Gokulashtami.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. K. Natarajan will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prartnana Mandir, Girgaum on Sunday (the 24th inst) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Fadnis at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

The Union will be "At Home" to-day (Friday) at the Wilson College Hall, at 5-30 p.m., in honour of New Lady Graduates.

VILE PARLE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

A meeting will be held at the School Buildings to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. to celebrate "Shri Krishnajayanti" when Sheth Haridas Laxmidas will preside. Acharya Lalji and Mastakir will be amongst the speakers.

THE BENE-ISRAEL TEMPERANCE UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a public lecture will be delivered by Miss Mary J. Campbell, on "Temperance" at the Israelite Brotherhood Hall, Tarmahomed Building, 2nd Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada, to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will deliver a public lecture on "Control of Contageous and Infectious Diseases", in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, will preside.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 22rd instruction class of the Esean community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday the 22rd instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a discourse on "The visible universe and its relation to man"—Part 3 (continued). Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Bombay, the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang will be celebrated at the "Vanita Vishram Hall" at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Gokulashtami) when Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, and Mr. S. R. Tendulkar, will address the meeting.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai A. Shah is to preside

MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH & CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd. have opened a Branch in Bombay. They are a well-known firm being the well-known medical and legal publishers of London. A large stock of books is kept in Bombay and orders attended to with the usual promptitude necessary to ensure a large clientele. All enquiries to be addressed to S. W. Tunks. Post Box 250, Bombay.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

On Sunday the 10th of August 1924 Mr. Gulamali Mahomedali who had renounced Mahomedanism, was initiated into Hinduism according to the ritual of the Hindu Missionary Society. His new name is Gulabsing Hirasing. He had been converted to Mahomedanism when he was six years old. Mr. S. B. Vaidya acted as Acharya and Mr. K. L. Raje as Agnihotri.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acknowledge the following donation to South Indian Flood Relief Fund. Sit. Chandulal Achantlal Rs. 1,000; Sit. Trikumdas Jethabhai Rs. 11; and also received clothes, a piece of Khadi and yarn.

Public are requested to send their contributions to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or to the District or Taluka Congress Committees.

HELP TO MALBAR.

The executive body of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, resolved that from to-day (Friday), the volunteers should collect funds and clothes in Santa Cruz every morning, and that after giving receipts for the clothes and money received, the Committee should send them to Mahatma Gandhi.

The Committee appeals to all the residents of Santa Cruz to give them quota to the Malbar Relief Fund and thus help the Committee's efforts in that direction.

SRI KRISHNA JAYANTI.

In connection with the Sree Krishna Jayanti Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, will deliver an address on "The Message of Sri Krishna" under the auspices of Bhajana Samaj on the 1st floor, Ollengal Buildings, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, tomorrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Bhajan Kirtan will be conducted at the same place from 8 to 9 a.m.

"THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA."

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Praja Mandal, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, the 23rd August, 1924, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the open in front of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee offices, when Swami Brahmanandji will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "The Birth of Lord Krishna". Mr. V. M. Shah has kindly consented to preside. All are cordiasly invited to attend.

HARI SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Hari Sabha, the Janmastami ceremony will be celebrated tomorrow at Noble House, Parel. The programme will consist of Kirtan (7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.), Puja (11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.) and Kirtan. Arati and distribution of Prasad (6-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.) Swami Vishwananda, will grace the occasion. All Bengalee Hindus are cordially invited to join and make the function a success.

GOKUL ASHTAMI PUJA.

At Ranchhod Temple, at the foot of the Shree Babulnath Temple arrangements have been made for special Arathis to-day (Friday) and also next Monday 25th. Darshan can be had till midnight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. N. Moll, C.I.E., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), I. M. S., proceeding on leave, or pending further orders are made.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Murray, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., Acting Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison, to act as Inspector General of Prisons;

Major E. E. Dayle, I. M. S., Acting Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison, to act as Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison;

Mr. R. M. Lafa, Acting Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison, to act as Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison;

Mr. T. W. Marshall, Acting Superintendent of His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay, to act as Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison;

Mr. R. J. Jakatdar, Jailor, Ahmedabad Central Prison to act as Superintendent of His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Samant, Second Class Subordinate Judge, on return from leave, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyan.

Messrs. Lakshman Narayan Joshi and Vaman Anantrao Samsi to be Second Class Subordinate Judges with effect from the 13th and 8th July 1924, respectively.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, retiring:—

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit to be Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar to be First Class Subordinate Judge in the selection grade vice Mr. Pandit.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Chapekar.

Mr. B. V. Dev, Resident Magistrate, Kurla, to be a Special First Class Magistrate in the Thana District for the trial of a gang case, viz., that of Imperial "versus" Shrikrushna Shital Prashad and others.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, Acting Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Harilal Kasalchand Mehta, Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the local limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Devraj Arjun Mudliar, late Nazir of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, has been dismissed from Government Service.

Mr. S. R. Deshpande to be Senior Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay, vice Mr. W. J. Herridge resigned. Mr. Deshpande will be on probation for six months.

Mr. N. A. Mehrban is confirmed in his appointment of Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay.

Mr. B. L. Umarwadia is confirmed in his appointment of Labour Investigator for Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. M. N. Hulyal transferred.

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector and Superintendent o Stamps, Karachi, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. Mahadev N. Hulyal, on relief by Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., to act as District Deputy Collector Satara, vice Mr. T. T. Kothavala, presiding further orders. West Khandesh, vice Mr. M. A. Phanse.

Mr. T.T. Kothavada, on relie to be Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. M. A. Phanse.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector; East Khandesh, vice Mr. C. D'Souza retiring.

Mr. Lakshman Sakharam Potnis to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. C. D'Souza till relieved by Mr. M. A. Phanse.

Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar, Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to continue to act as Senior Assistant Secretary vice Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Sarvai, on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. Ramprasad Bapalal Divanji to continue to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar.

Mr. Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Sind, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, vice Mr. T. Gilbert proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jaferali Ansari to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Sind, vice Mr. Gul Muhammad, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. S. I. Sayani should continue to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Director of Development, is granted, with effect from the 29th November 1924, or the date he might avail himself of it, leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for one year and one month.

Mr. R. A. Kalle, M.C.P.S., M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed as Medical Officer, Nera Right Bank Canal Works Dispensary, Malsiras, with effect from the afternoon of 25th July 1924.

Mr. Dharmadas Hiranand Punwani, Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District, is granted, leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 15th September 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday, Mr. H. P. Dastur, heard the case in which Varjiwandas Mathuradas Dalal had got a notice issued against Varjiwandas Jekisondas Nalwala charging him with defamation.

At the outset, Mr. Gadkari for the complainant requested the Court to postpone the case until the case of cheating against the complainant in the other court was disposed of.

Mr. Chhatrapati for the respondent objected and said there was no case against his client. In fact, he said, the complainant was leading an adventurous life since he left the school. He was once employed in C. I. D. Office as a clerk and then in a solicitor's office. Armed with the smattering knowledge of law he first began to harass his father and uncle and then prosecuted a number of persons and settled cases with them. Mr. Chhatrapati gave the names of some of those persons. However about two years ago, Mr. Chhatrapati said, the complainant fared very badly and filed a complaint against his own school principal, Mr. Sutaria, wherein, the learned magistrate found the case so palpably false that the complainant was fined Rs. 50 for bringing a false case. Hitherto the complainant seemed to be satisfied with filing complaints for insults and assaults and such petty offences. However, in or about the year 1922 the complainant started the game of cheating people by representing himself as a C. I. D. officer and promising jobs. Mr. Chhatrapati cited three names who were victimised by the complainant and said in this case also the accused had been victimised by the complainant and cheated of Rs. 50 and a gold chain and gave details how the respondent was cheated. The complainant now alleged and made grievance of the fact that the accused after he was cheated by the complainant, went to Mr. Manubhai solicitor to consult him and in doing so according to the complainant, the accused made certain defamatory statement. Mr. Chhatrapati said under section 126 of Indian Evidence Act a solicitor could not disclose confidential statements made by his client and the complainant had not cited any other witness.

Mr. Gadkari applied fro time to call other witnesses but the complainant was not able to give any more names and as Mr. Manubhai solicitor said that the communication to him was of confidential nature the Magistrate refused to give time and discharged the notice remarking that the complainant was a very unreliable person.

SENT TO KASHMIR FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira on Thursday at the Esplanade Police Court. Sub-Inspector Sathe of C. I. D. placed Shersing Russing alias Coversing Sobansing, a resident of Sahajan Palace Hotel and requested the Magistrate to send the accused to take his trial at Kashmir.

Sub-Inspector Sathe said the accused was implicated in a case of burglary committed at Kashmir and, in a search, property worth Rs. 3 600 was recovered from the accused.

His Worship granted the request and ordered the accused to be sent to Kashmir.

BOY DIES OF SNAKE-BITE.

On Wednesday at about 4 p.m. a Mahomedan boy named Nabija Hori residing with his mother at Victoria Road, went to play in the Mahomedan cemetery at Mount Road Mazagon, when he was bitten by a snake. He went home and reported to his mother of the occurrence but before she could take him to a doctor, he died at 6 p.m.

UNSANCTIONED LOTTERIES.

The following press note is issued by the Director of Information:—

Some instances have come to the notice of Government in which certain Associations have organized lotteries with a view to raise funds for buildings, hostels, etc., for schools and other institutions on the presumption that the sanction of Government is not required in such cases. But warning is hereby given that the starting of lotteries, without obtaining the previous sanction of Government, constitutes an offence under Section 294—A, Indian Penal Code, whether the proceeds raised thereby are devoted to charitable or educational institutions or not.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

Imperial Bank this morning raised its rate of interest on demand loans to five per cent.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a weaker hessian market rates for Howrah and Clive opened weak with little support from bulls. There was not much doing in the heavy priced stocks but rates on the whole were fairly well maintained. In coals one parcel of Equitables fetched a few annas more at auction. The rest of the section kept steady though enquiry was small. In teas there was less interest manifest but prices indicated no weakness. Miscellaneous shares practically neglected. Government Securites continue quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 68, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926-41 103/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1935.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur, Doab Branch Railway 75/8, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 70.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 603/8, Anglo India 387, Auckland 272/8, Bally 247, Barangore 171, Belvedere 550, Clive 44/6, Craig 6/14, Fort William 389, Howrah 47/4, Hukumchand ord 11/6, Kamashatty 596, Kanknarrah 458/8, Kelvin ord 810, Kelvin pref 113, Lansdowne 341, National 307, Nuddea 52, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 60/8, Waverley 8/14.

Coals:—Albion 5/4, Baraboni 12/12, Bilbara new shares 12/8 Equitable auction 21/12, Ghusick and Muslia 16/4, Jainty West 6/6, Khas Jherriah 43/8, Nazira 14/8, New Beerbhoom 37/8, New Kessurgarh 18/8, North Damuda 10/4, Patmohna 3/4, Satpukuria and Asansol 3/12, Searsole 15/8, South Karanpura 12/4, Standard 61.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements Re. 1, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Marshall and Co. 3/14, British India Corporation ord. 4/6, Calcutta Tramways 15/12, Madan Theatres 3/10.

Tea Companies:—Belgaghi 29/4, Bishnauth 31, Central Cachar 105, Dhunseri 6/12, Duffleghur 13/12, Eastern Terai 7/4, Hasimara 68, Joybirpara 29/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and eleven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and three eighth pence.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

MR. K. R. CAMA'S SERVICES

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The fifteenth anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama was celebrated by the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at its premises, Sukhadwalla Buildings, on Wednesday night, H. E. the Governor Sir Leslie Wilson presided. A conversazione was also held on the occasion when old Iranian manuscripts and antiquities were exhibited.

Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, in welcoming H. E. the Governor, said the late Mr. K. R. Cama was a leading Oriental Zend-Avesta popularize the study of ancient languages of Persia in this country.

Dr. J. J. Modi then presented report of the Institute since the last anniversary. He then in requesting H. E. the Governor to declare open the conversazione recalled the names of the past Governors who were deeply interested in the Oriental studies and had presided on similar functions. He did not expect the Governors to be Oriental scholars in the midst of their heavy work, but he said he expected them to be good enough to extend their encouragement to the progress of Oriental literature. The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute was founded in honour of one who had spent some time for the study of Iranian languages in the centres of learning in Europe and who on his return to this country initiated students into Western methods of learning.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, in declaring open the conversazione, said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I arrived in Bombay for a short visit at half past twelve yesterday and it seems to me that I have been speaking ever since I came here. Therefore I must apologise for again getting on my feet to say a very few words to you.

I really am most grateful for the speech of welcome which has been made by Mr. Sorabji Warden and for the speech of your learned honorary secretary, Dr. Modi. I am sure that we shall have all listened with the greatest possible interest to everything that Dr. Modi has said to us and there is no one I suppose in Bombay who can speak with greater authority on Oriental questions than can Dr. Modi. (Applause). I am grateful to him for a great deal of information which he has given me and I am particularly grateful to him for his extraordinarily kind present of these two books, more particularly of the one which I saw for the first time a moment ago, of the Masonic papers of the late Dr. Cama. I hope that the trustees and every one here present realises that it does give me the most sincere pleasure to be present here this evening and to visit for the first time this Institute.

AN INTERESTING MEMOIR.

I have had the opportunity only to-day as a matter of fact of reading a memoir on the life of the late Dr. Cama. I had heard of him before but I did not know naturally very much about him. It was a most interesting memoir written I think by Mr. Edwardes and gave the life of a great man who had lived a great life, I am not going to allude at any length to his great public services—services always rendered in the best interests of his own community and of his own country but it was a long life and, in the words of Mr. Edwardes, it is a life full of good words, good works and good deeds. I myself, before I read this memoir, had heard something of that portion of his life which affected Free Masonry, in which, I am naturally considerably interested, having the honour to be the District Grand Master of this Province and I think I may say without any possible contradiction that there has been no man in India who has rendered during all the years of Indian history greater service to free masonry than did Dr. Cama and his memory is remembered and will always be remembered by all masons particularly for his splendid work and for the manner in which he always held up the great tenets of that craft and of that profession of which I happen to have the honour of being the chief in this Province.

I was very glad to hear the speech of Mr. Sorabji Warden, more particularly that portion of his speech in which he said he was not asking anything out of Government. (Laughter). It is seldom that I have the honour of addressing any public meeting when I am not requested or my Government is not requested to contribute in one way or other. But I have also heard from him that Government has in the past assisted, as far as it could, an institution such as this and I cannot help thinking that Government could do no better work than doing everything that lay in its power for Oriental research. As you have mentioned, I have already had the opportunity of visiting the Bhanderkar Oriental Institute in Poona and I told the trustees there that I was much impressed and very deeply interested in all that I saw and keenly conscious of all the excellent work which that institute was doing. I feel sure that I can say the same thing of the Cama Institute with the personal knowledge, after I have had the opportunity, as I hope I shall have very shortly, of seeing the exhibits of your Institute.

I noticed in Dr. Modi's speech his reference to the Oriental scholarship of former Governors. I cannot hope to view with the Oriental scholarship of my distinguished predecessors of a century ago. In these days I fear you will find few Oriental scholars among the ranks of Governors in the sense in which Sir John Malcolm and the Elphinstone were Oriental scholars, but you may rest assured that any encouragement which I can give to Oriental literature and research will be given most willingly in the sure knowledge that a true appreciation of ancient Indian history is essential to India and to its peoples. The history of India is so immense, so full of historical incidents and so ancient that it is naturally very incomplete and the work which the Oriental research institutes are doing is for immense value not only to India but to the whole world.

PEEP INTO ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY.

Without going into that portion of Indian history which while intensely interesting must be to a very large extent mythological there is no doubt that the external history of India started in the year, I think, 327 B.C., when Alexander the Great invaded the N.-W. Frontiers of India, and from that date onward new monarchies and new dynasties have come into existence in India, and shaped the control of India's destinies until the time of Queen Elizabeth when the Moghul Empire came into existence.

I am not here to-night to talk to you about the history of your own country and I am not competent to do so but there is so much to learn for all of us, even for those who like Dr. Modi spend their lives in Oriental research, that one is left wondering whether it ever will be possible to get even the most incomplete appreciation of the wonderful events of the past. You in this Institute are doing everything that lies in your power to that end and, as I said before, you in this Institute and other Institutes of a similar nature are doing a work valuable not only to India, not only to this present generation but to the whole world. Your work is increasing in volume and I am glad to see that your membership is also increasing and I can, only say that I wish you well in your undertaking which is of immense value to everybody. It has given me the greatest possible pleasure to be here this evening and I have now the greatest pleasure in declaring this conversazione open. (Applause).

On the motion of Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy a hearty vote of thank was accorded to His Excellency and the gathering adjourned to inspect the exhibition of old Iranian manuscripts and antiquities."

Sir Mohmedbhoy Currimbhoy, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, said they all knew the interest which His Excellency took in all educational matters and K. R. Cama Oriental Institution was a peculiar one in point of education, and by coming amongst them that night he had set the seal of approval on the work that this institute was doing and it would certainly be an encouragement to those who were working in it to strive to add to the efficiency and utility.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

BIRTH RATE IN BOMBAY.

E A LTH OF FICE R'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The vital statistics for the year 1923 show that the birth-rate in Bombay is only 17 per 1,000 as compared with rates of 30 or more in other cities in India.

It is true that Bombay women go for their confinement in considerable but unknown numbers to their homes beyond the City. The children born in these circumstances are registered in the district in which their birth occurs and cannot under the Law or without duplication be registered again in Bombay when they are brought back at the age of two or three months.

This custom, however, cannot account for more than a small part of the wide discrepancy which exists between the Bombay and other rates. The discrepancy is no doubt chiefly due to the failure of parents to register their children.

Registration is desirable for a number of reasons. Copies of the birth certificates are required in after life as evidence of age and for various other purposes.

The infantile mortality of the City is calculated on the number of births and cannot be satisfactorily calculated in any other way. Thus if the recorded birth rate were doubled by an increase from 17 to 34 the recorded death rate among infants would be halved and reduced from 400 to 200 per 1,000.

Incidentally the penalty for failure to register is one hundred rupees.

In these circumstances, with a view to putting the vital statistics of the City on a more satisfactory basis in the matter of the births recorded, it is proposed to adopt the measures authorised by the Municipal Act in cases of failure to register after advertising widely by the distribution of leaflets, by the exhibition of posters and by advertisements in the public press the Municipal requirements for birth registration.

May I ask for your assistance in impressing on your many readers the importance of the co-operation of the public in the preparation of accurate statistics, not only by publishing this letter in your next issue but by drawing attention to it in your editorial columns.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.

Bombay, August 20.

(Continued from column 6.)

sex made 133. Wright took 6 for 37 and Woolley 3 for 28. Kent have made 53 for 1.

Notts versus Northants at Nottingham.—Northants made 242. Walden and Wells scoring 64 and 67 respectively. Flint took 5 for 42. Notts have made 10 for loss of no wickets.

Sussex versus Surrey at Brighton:—Sussex scored 148. Fender took 4 for 20. Surrey have made 171 for 4, Peach and Jeacocke contributing 75 and 50 respectively.

Essex versus Derbyshire at Chesterfield: Essex have made 29 for 1. Rain interfered with play.

Yorkshire versus Hampshire at Harrogate: Yorkshire have made 164 for 2. Holmes scoring 52 and Oldroyd 60 not out.

Minor Counties vs. South Aricans at Norwich.—The weather was fine and the wicket was good. Attendance was small. Norfolk made 196, Pegler taking 5 for 46. South Africans have made 103 for 3.

There was no play in the matches between Lancashire and Gloucestershire at Manchester and Glamorgan and Somerset at Cardiff owing to the wickets being unfit. —Reuter.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the Scottish Football League:—

Ayr 0, Airdrieonians 1.
Falkirk 3, Morton 0.
Queen's Park 1, Kilmarnock 2.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S FINEST BATSMAN

HOBBS WILLING TO GO TO AUSTRALIA

LEAFIELD, Aug. 20.

Jack Hobbs, generally regarded as England's finest batsman, has accepted the invitation to go to Australia with Gilligan's team. The announcement of his decision has created great satisfaction among the followers of English cricket.—(B. O. W.)

Hobbs Howell (Warwick) and Whyshall (Notts) who will act as reserve wicket-keeper have been invited to go to Australia in addition to those mentioned in a cable of 30th July.—Reuter.

J. B. Hobbs stands first in the English batting averages. Upto the end of last month he had compiled 1441 runs in 27 innings (6 times not out) making an average of 68.61. His best was 211 runs which stands as the third best on the list of averages. Sutcliffe of Yorkshire still holds the record for the highest individual score of 255 not out and Dipper comes second with 247. It was feared in the beginning that Hobbs would not be able to accompany the English team to Australia owing to his health. Since his operation for appendicitis two years ago he has not enjoyed robust health and felt it impossible to accept the invitation to go to Australia. No player can replace Hobbs as a batsman or as a cover point. A. F. E. Gilligan who is to captain the English Test team has no Australian experience and now that Hobbs has decided to go, the later will be able to give valuable advice to his skipper.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING; FIFTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

TO BE RUN ON SATURDAY, 23RD

(1st Race Starts at 2-0 p.m.)

YERROWDA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5 00(; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Eudorette 9-6, Husky 9-2, Orland 8-13, Danzig 8-11, Huon River 8-6, Hatchland 8-7, Green Malt 8-6, Belvedere 8-3, Unruly 8-2, Carton Pierre 8-1, Kilcloon 8-0, Belle Syme 7-12, Voltage 7-2, Sauce 7-2.

YERROWDA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Floreal 9-6, Murmansk 9-2, Bold Darby 8-13, Harry Tate 8-9, Golden Fancy 8-6, Mist 8-5, Divide 8-4, Lomond Hills 8-3, Kaser Girl 8-2, Krishnakumari 8-0, Magical Mike 7-13, Princess Tara 7-12, Chummy 7-11, Bridal Blush 7-8, Muse Rat 7-0.

MAHABLESHWAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1 250. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Owen Roe 9-4, Quarryman 8-9, Schichallion 8-7, Coleby 8-5, Prague 8-3, Solo Bridge 7-13, Knight of Clonmel 7-12, Wasp 7-7, Belle Vovageuse II 7-6, Canterbury Lamb 7-2 Miss Evans 7-1, Marmion 7-0, Rabaito 7-0, Allington 6-9.

BANGALORE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Country-breds.

Steel Blue 12-2, The Knut 8-11, Zara 8-3, Devotion 7-7, Fearless 7-0, Come On 6-7.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2 250; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Commander 9-0, Sannayet 8-13, Security 8-11 Some Surprise 8-9, Summerton 8-8 Rerity 8-7, Vaziralmulk 8-7, Sahoo 8-6, Khayum 8-3, Khataf 8-2, Confederacy 8-1, Huntsman 8-1, Wadi 8-0, Kitchener 6-12, Dirrah 7-11, Guinea 7-8, Aerial Mail 7-7, Costa Rica 7-7 Johur 7-6, Trafalgar 7-5, Sheboob 7-5, Kamel 7-5, Nadir Shah 7-2.

LANSDOWNE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 3 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3 000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Gilray 9-7, Lowbora 9-6. Corisande 9-2, Stormont 9-1, Dugald Dalgetty 9-1, Duck Bird 8-12 Golden Vision 8-12, White Dart 8-11, Palma 8-11, Lamo 8-8 Springlet 8-7, Erin's 8-6, Scandalous 8-6, Irrigate 8-5 Desert Gold 8-5, Sandr 8-4, Ojira 8-3 Pendant 8-2, Zea 8-1, Island Lord 7-10, Milk Maid 7-4.

LANSDOWNE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 3 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Catchup 9-7, Lucky Lad 9-7, Some Scribe 9-3, Dollarina 9-2, Mimi 9-1, Daphnis 8-13, Precious Lass 8-12, Blackwater 8-9, Piki 8-9, Nikolaki 8-8, Martenora 8-7, Luxmi 8-5, Cheery Girl 8-5, My Realm 8-5, Marby 8-3 Longcoat 8-3, Glass Rock 8-1, Motu Proprio 7-12, Arrowy 7-11, Woorali 7-7.

HADAPSUR PLATE. Distance 1½ miles. Winner Rs. 4 500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Rose Hill 9-10, Karikata 9-8, Timperary 9 2 Kelvin Boy 8-11, Chieftain 8-10, Zohal 8-6 Josub 8-3, Arab Knight 8-3 Shahzada 8 3, Alder 8-0, Vaziralmulk 7-10 Faithful 7-9, Bahadorjung 7-8, Khayum 7-6 Parenet 6-11.

KHANDALLA PLATE. (Div. I. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Eshel 9-4, Mayiah 9-3, Lutchman 9-1 Cossack 9-1, Taj 9-0, Hamiar 9-0, Latiff 9-0, Mashook 9-0, Rambau 9-0, Zamilzada 8 13, Swari 8-12 Paleface 8-10, Sanderson 8-8, Maxim 8-8, All Clear 8-6 Yildiz 8-4, Cylvanmore 8-2, Shahabad 7-10 Daas 7-6.

KHANDALA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mozan 9-8, Moon 9-4, Jerwan 9-4, Zaidan 9-0, Star 9-0, Witness 9-0, Square 8-11, Honeysuckle 8-10 Moscow 8-8 Alma 8-8, Mishrif 8-8, Sea Spray 8-7 Musal 8-4, Tamaran 8-4, Dildhar 8-4, Pauladina 8-0, Lahore 8-0. Last Day 7.12.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

70 R. G. A. BEAT G. I. P. PAREL.

The first division fixture between the G. I. P. Parel and 70 Co R. G. A. on Thursday resulted in a two goal victory for the Gunners. The R. G. A. scored through Bunyan in the first minute of the game and had the better of the attack throughout the initial period. The G. I. P. forwards were not dashing enough to beat the R. G. A. half line where Saxon played a sound game. The second half was a repetition of the first the Gunners doing most of the attacking. The railwaymen were hardly dangerous and play for the most part was confined to the G. I. P. area. A little friction between Davis and Callaghan was noticeable in the closing stages when both players indulged in a heavy competition. The second goal of the R. G. A. was scored through Barker ten minutes before the final whistle. Till the end, the Gunners were on the offensive but no further goals were registered.

The teams were:—

70 R. G. A.—Roberts; Day and Kervell; Boult, Saxon and Robertson; Houghton, Bunyan, Barker, Davis and Addison.

G. I. P. Parel—Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Henderson, Corr, Shinkfield, Cowton, Phipps, Fernandes, Dubbie and Finnigan.

Referee.—Mr. W. Godwin.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following were the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which s[tarted] to-day:—

Kent versus Middlesex at Lords:—

(Continued in column 5.)

RACES! TIPS! RACES!
DON'T FAIL TO RISE FIVE RUPEES ON TURF EXPERT'S SELECTIONS FOR THE FIFTH EXTRA RACES. YOUR RETURNS WILL BE EXCELLENT MANY HIGH DIVIDENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DECLARED AND STILL THERE ARE A FEW MORE BEFORE THE BIG MEETINGS COMMENCE. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO., 190, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924.

DEVELOPMENT OR WASTE?

We published the other day a reply and explanation from the Acting Director of Development in Bombay anent our remarks on the subject of "Homes for Workers" in Bombay. We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the arguments contained therein. We must thank the Director for supplying us with the statistics, which were originally omitted from the main Report, and in the absence of which it was impossible to form a decisive opinion on the matter. But the additional and subsequent information, so kindly supplied by the Director as an afterthought, does not induce us to alter our opinion. We shall repeat here the principal charges we have always urged against the Development programme. The housing shortage is felt particularly by the working classes in Bombay, for whom the barracks constructed, under the cognomen of chawls, by the Directorate, are neither sufficient in number and suitable for healthy and happy habitation, nor convenient from the standpoint of the rent. The first two defects are capable of being remedied; but when the rent demanded is beyond the economic ability of the tenant to pay, the remedies, even they if are feasible, have to be abandoned. The economic rent, calculated so as to make a reasonable return on the money invested, is so frankly above the ability of the likely tenants to pay it, that the authorities had promptly to make a *volte face*, and reduce considerably the rent which they had once officially declared was the economic rent. But even with this reduction, the danger of finding the tenements not attractive enough to the ordinary working class tenant was so great that members of the public services in subordinate ranks were and are housed in these barracks to prevent the fiasco of the tenements becoming a magnificent mausoleum for the reputation of the author of this colossal blunder,—the late Governor of Bombay. Again in so far as the industrial housing section of the Development programme was impossible to be made a source of revenue, or even a self-supporting item of the venture, there was the obvious duty to reconsider those other sections of the programme which, without being quite so urgently needed as the homes for the workers of Bombay, were nevertheless far more costly in inception as well as execution. The defects, weaknesses or shortcomings of the industrial housing section of the Development programme must continue to vitiate the entire scheme so long as the Back Bay Reclamation white elephant is maintained unimpaired. Ethical and hygienic considerations are, indeed, inseparable from this problem, and no consideration of it can be complete which ignores them. But in the present controversy the chief issue is Finance and Economics. The Director of Development has vouchsafed to us the information that about 75 per cent. of the Development chawls are occupied by the workers, with some slight aid from the Police Force and the Improvement Trust tenants. But what does the Director want us to conclude from these figures? We pointed out an omission from the original report. He has made good that omission Is there any other meaning in these statistics? We can think of a number but we shall content ourselves with pointing out one or two salient considerations which arise out of these figures. If the Director desires that these figures be taken as proof of the popularity of these chawls, then, surely, it must, to that extent, militate against the doubt implied in the Report as to a real shortage of houses in Bombay, for the working classes particularly. We would like the Director to remember that this is not the only significance of his implications or observations. If he wishes to argue from the figures that the tenants attracted are free and willing occupants, who pay a rent in no way above their ability, he will have also to furnish us with additional details relative to the economic ability of these classes. But, for the moment, we do not wish to complicate discussion by raising this issue. What we want to know is: how far do these facts help to support, at this time of the day when the Development Directorate has been in existence for nearly four years, the case for a reconsideration and curtailment of this section of the programme? If this doubt is confirmed, there will be the gravest possible reflection on those responsible for the original estimate and programme, who, on the information before them, grossly neglected their duty in preparing and submitting those estimates of house shortage in Bombay. The Development scheme has never been popular in the City; but if it ever had any excuse for popularity, it must have been in so far as it was aimed at removing the cheerless and miserable slums of Bombay, and providing real producers of the wealth of Bombay with something like human habitations. In 1920 the Census figures of 1921 were not, could not have been, available; but even in that year and subsequently there was every opportunity for revising the programme if any section of it was found extravagant. For ourselves, we are absolutely unconvinced by the statistics produced by the Director that it is time to reconsider the industrial housing part of the Development scheme with a view to its curtailment. It would be inhuman as it would be disgraceful for such a city as Bombay to be content with 70 or 80 per cent. of its population living in insanitary and overcrowded rooms; or think of dropping schemes of civic development which relate to an improvement of these conditions. The filth and squalor and misery of industrial Bombay have in no way been reduced since 1920; and if the development of Bombay is aimed at reducing these, we see no reason to curtail just that section which concerns this most urgent problem of civic life.

The fact of the matter, however, lies a little deeper. It must be evident, on the slightest reflection, that whatever is spent on any other section of the Development programme must reduce *pro tanto* the amount available for the most urgent need of the city. But if it is for maintaining intact the wasteful, extravagant and insupportable Back Bay Reclamation scheme that the authorities are now thinking of locking the stable door after the horse has bolted therefrom, no opposition to that part of the Development programme could be too vehement or persistent. The Development Directorate simply cannot be heard when they send out feelers about suspending or curtailing the programme of house-provision for the working classes, that they may go on in peace with their wasteful Back Bay Development. We are not blind to the insidious argument about the crores that have already been spent upon this extravagance of an autocrat, and which would be wasted if we stop to reconsider the matter at this stage. But the Director, even the Acting Director, may remember that we never have been frenzied admirers and advocates of this precious project of our late Governor. It is not for us, therefore, to join the Director in this vicious circle, and throw up our hands in holy horror and indulge in Pecksniffian gibberish about four crores having already been spent or sunk in the Back Bay! Who authorised them to waste this money *ab initio*? Let them not provoke such retorts, for arguments like these have a nasty turn of rebounding with unpleasant force upon their propounders. For our part, even granted that there is the argument of the four crores already spente, we do not see that that justifies spending in the same mad gamble ten crores more. The Back Bay area sought to be reclaimed is estimated,—assuming these estimates to be more exact than those relative to the industrial housing needs,—to aggregate some 1,100 acres. At Rs. 28 per square yards—again an estimated figure of the cost of reclamation and development, which has a rather uncomfortable trick of exceeding in the end—this will mean a nice round sum of Rs. 14 or 15 crores for getting out of the Back Bay the mere superficies of the land required (?). The cost of building upon this land is extra, of course, and the proposition as to who will buy this land at such a rate need not at present embarrass the Development Directorate and its doughty supporters. But sticking to the main point of the argument, will the Director and his co-adjutors tell us if it is a wise policy and good finance and sound economics to think of the four crores you have unthinkable squandered, when you have still to think of the crores upon crores more which will have to be wasted if you persist in your perversity? We need a statesman of imagination strong and bold enough to understand the wisdom of cutting the losses. We need a statesman sympathetic enough to realise the conspiracy of a section of the propertied interests lurking behind this development of the Development Programme.

And lest we be misunderstood about the last observation, let us add that our having connected the Rent Restriction question in our article on this subject was no mere accident. The Government of Bombay are becoming rapidly infected with the virus or animus of the self-regarding type of land-lords probably on account of their development projects. The values of the properties they now hold and which they may come to hold as the result of the reclamation and development, will suffer seriously if the restriction of house-rent by legislation is continued. The tenants, of course, do not seem to count. Their health and happiness do not seem to matter. The amenities of civic life do not seem to weigh in the scale against the greed of the landlord and the speculation of the land-sharks. Government cannot hope to dispose of their properties if they continue to restrict the income from that property. They have committed a blunder; they want to rectify it by another. They have embarked upon the project of civic development and marine reclamation, obviously and now admittedly with insufficient information and foresight. They do not wish to retrace their steps, and confess their error, because, forsooth, it will meaen a loss of prestige! But the authorities may deign to remember that the tactics, such as those reported to have been employed at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council by a member of the Executive Government, who personally went about, according to report, canvassing against the Addyman Bill, cannot long escape their meed. We take it that the member in question acted on behalf of the Government; for the official bloc voted solidly against the Bill obviously in obedience to an official whip. But even if he acted on behalf of the Government, the action was not a whit less deplorable assuming that the report is correct. Government must stand the indictment of joining the conspiracy of a section of landlords against the tenants of Bombay thereby hoping to save from the impending ruin their misconceived extravagance of the Development. Is it for such an end they have sent out feelers in the last Development Report about the possibility of curtailing industrial housing programme, so that by helping to limit supply, they may enable the landlords to plead the law of supply and demand in sending up their rents? Is it for such an end that they are hastening on the reclamation project, when it has been condemned time and again by every representative organisation of the people in Bombay? Let them take heed, and read the writing on the wall, lest misfortune arrive from quarters least expected.

A POINT FOR DECISION.

The outcry in the French Press in connection with Mr. MacDonald's letter to M. Herriot must appear to impartial observers as utterly hollow, since it is not the first time that the British official view regarding the illegality of the French occupation of the Ruhr has been communicated to the French Government. The Coalition and Conservative Government which preceded the present Government had held this view all throughout, as the French Government as well as the French public is quite well aware. What is the justification, then, for the present outcry in the Paris Press? Since the Labour Government naturally took that view it was bound to bring it pointedly to the notice of the participants in the London Conference and especially of the French Government, lest the decision regarding the evacuation of the Ruhr gave rise to a misunderstanding of the British position. But, having said this much, it is rather difficult to appreciate whole-heartedly the attitude of the British Government in this respect. If the Government is convinced of the illegality of the French occupation of the Ruhr, is it not its duty to secure a definite decision on the point at the bands of the Hague Court or any other competent tribunal? Diplomatic considerations—or to put it more frankly fear of M. Poincare and other French chauvinists—prevented the Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Baldwin Ministries from submitting the question of the legality of the occupation to the decision of the Hague Court, but every one knows that now there is infinitely less chance of serious Anglo-French misunderstanding arising out of an attempt to have the point settled once for all. It is necessary in the interests of future world-peace that a clear decision on such a point should be obtained; for, if the point be left undecided, there is every danger of a similar illegality being perpetrated by any member of the League of Nations which feels strong enough to defy all the rest of the members. The Corfu incident is another instance in point. The world is yet to know whether at all the legality of the Italian occupation of that island will be decided, and if, so, when by any competent tribunal. A League, whose constitution is liable to be violated with impunity by any bully among its members, can hardly command the confidence of the nations of the world.

Notes of the Day.

Gagging the Council.

The travesty of responsible government which passes under the name of "Reforms" is illustrated once again by the disallowance by the President of the Bengal Legislative Council of the motion and interpellations regarding Lord Lytton's insulting remarks about Indian women. We do not question the propriety, under the existing Rules, of the attitude assumed by the President, at least as regards the motion, for we know the Rules prohibit any discussion by the Council of the conduct of the Governor. The complaint is not so much against the attitude of the President as against the Constitution and Rules themselves which make the Governor a greater autocrat than he was in the pre-Reform era. That the Legislative Council should be debarred from discussing a matter which is agitating the people of the Province from one end to the other, exposes the utter sham of the constitution which has been conferred on them. It places the Governor in a position even higher than that which the King-Emperor himself occupies in relation to Parliament. The Governor can not only do no wrong, but his action cannot even be discussed by the Council! No self-respecting Indian can tolerate such a position. It is to be hoped that the Bengal Council will yet find some way of marking its emphatic protest against not only the insulting remarks of the Governor but also the restriction of its right to voice freely the grievances of the people.

President's Functions.

As regards the disallowance of the interpellations, surely the President could have been less discourteous to Rai Harendranath than he has been. If the interpellations related to a mattter not within the special cognizance of the Member-in-charge of the Political Department, the President might have indicated which Member was in a position to give the information asked for. When a member of Parliament addresses a question to a wrong Minister, that Minister does not seek shelter under the mistake, but either forwards the question to the right quarter or the right Minister himself comes forward to answer it. The President of the Bengal Council does not sit in his chair holding a brief for the official benches, but to give impartial guidance to all members, official as well as non-official, in the matter of procedure.

Attacks on Lord Olivier.

What the "Moharrum riots" in India have to do with Lord Olivier's administration of the India Office the "Daily Telegraph" does not stop to explain, but not being a *persona grata* in "Die-hard" circles seems to furnish sufficient excuse in the eyes of this and other Jingo journals for his being made a target for all sorts of violent and unmannerly attacks. Only the other day the "Daily Mail" indulged in a characteristically stupid outburst against "disloyal Indians" and remarked that "the surrender in India has been an immense and unmitigated failure." Since the "Mail" and other Jingo journals are not in the habit of attacking the Government of India, the "Mail's" venom could have been directed only against the Fabian Secretary of State. The "Telegraph" is more frank and indulges in a violent frontal attack on Lord Olivier, than whom, it says, the India Office has never had a weaker head, and who "neither knows his own mind nor that of the Government to which he belongs, nor the British people whom he so grossly misrepresents." Of course, the "British people" this journal has in view are politicians of the type of Col. Yate and Lord Winterton and retired pro-consuls like Lord Sydenham and Sir M. O'Dwyer, and their followers and admirers in and out of Parliament. As to Lord Olivier not knowing his own mind or that of the Government, Mr. MacDonald and other colleagues of his lordship ought to know about the fact better than anybody in Fleet Street. Not to be outdone in journalistic enterprise, a local Anglo-Indian contemporary has come out with the dark suggestion that Lord Olivier is regarded suspiciously by his colleagues in the Ministry. Excepting one "colleague," Lord Chelmsford, every other member of the Government is either a declared Labourite or one in full sympathy with Labour ideals and programme. Does the journal wish us to believe that Lord Olivier is regarded with suspicion by his own Labour colleagues? We are quite prepared to believe that Lord Chelmsford feels no great admiration for his colleague at the India Office, but that would not connote "suspicion" on the part of any section of the Ministry. Our contemporary has probably in view the members of the India Council. If that is so, its information may be quite correct, for it is not difficult to imagine how these hidden "pillars of the Empire" must be simply loathing the necessity of working under one, who, in their view, is merely a dilettante administrator.

Madras Municipal Elections.

The capture by Congressmen of three out of the four seats on the Madras Municipal Council, which were open to election this month, shows how the wind blows in that city at present. The Council has been dominated by the "Justice" Party during the last three years, but at last their hold has begun to give way. The defeat of Mr. Tirumalai Pillai, the nominee of the Party and the present president of the Municipality, is highly significant. He and his comrades in defeat have been pursuing a most reactionary policy in the Council, sacrificing the vital interests of the public as a whole, to party or communal ends. The programme which the newly formed National Municipal Party put forward was calculated to appeal to all fair-minded, patriotic and progressive citizens and it is no wonder that the candidates of this party have easily succeeded in capturing the seats. The party has the advantage of an experienced and intrepid leader in Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and one may depend upon it that Congressmen will be successful in the further elections, too, which will come off next month. As we pointed out yesterday apropos the local boards, municipalities and local boards are as much part of the machinery of a country's administration as the Councils and cannot be ignored by Congressmen desirous of hastening the advent of Swaraj. The capture of these bodies, therefore, should be regarded by Congressmen as essential and important as the capture of the legislative machinery.

Welcome Relief.

The Corporation has unanimously accepted the proposition for renting vacant Municipal lands in various parts of the City to the harassed shopkeepers of Bombay, who are asked to quit their shops by landlords, owing to the expiry of the Rent Act. The Commissioner already possesses the power to let out lands for such a purpose, and the recommendation of the Corporation means that this power should be unhesitatingly and widely exercised. The Corporation will derive some income by carrying out this proposal, as it has large areas of land on hand acquired during the recent land fever in Bombay. It is appalling to think that the Corporation is losing annually Rs. 23 lakhs over these lands. Even in the most thickly populated localities there are municipal lands which have not yet been utilised, and if these are let on short leases not only the shopkeepers but the Municipality also will benefit greatly. The Commissioner, naturally, did not appreciate the criticism of the extravagance of the Municipality but the fact is there and patent to all. There are, however, some members who strain at a sum of Rs. 10,000 while they are willing to swallow such camels as Rs. 23 lakhs per year.

An Indefatigable Worker.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's enthusiasm for khaddar and self-sacrificing devotion in spreading broad-cast among his countrymen its message, must evoke the gratitude of his countrymen. Those who read the report of his recent tour in Assam and Bengal must have seen how indefatigable he has been in working for some time past for the cause of the spread of Khaddar. Early this month he was in the Punjab and as the report of Lala Kishenchand, which we publish elsewhere to-days shows, he has succeeded in infusing fresh life into the movement in that Province. The public of Bombay know how much the spread of the popularity of Khaddar in the city is the direct outcome of the silent and unostentatious enthusiasm of Mr. Bharucha.

Muslim Girls and Compulsory Education.

It is gratifying to note that the Schools Committee has asked the Corporation to call a special meeting for the purpose of considering anew its proposals for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the city so far as it is applicable to Muslim girls below 11. When the question was discussed at the time of submitting the scheme to Government, a number of Mahomedan gentlemen came forward and told the Corporation that Muslim sentiment was not favourably inclined towards this question and modifications were made accordingly. This, as we pointed out on the occasion, did not represent the real Muslim attitude towards the question as the Schools Committee subsequently found when it approached Muslims and ascertained their opinion. The Muslims of Bombay are not a whit behind other communities in their desire to see that their girls are given the benefit of primary education. If the last Schools Committee had taken the trouble of ascertaining Muslim sentiment before agreeing to the exemption of Muslim girls, it would have found that it was in favour of compulsory education for all Muslim children of school-going age. It is, however, never too late to mend.

LONDON AGREEMENT.

QUESTION OF SECURITY.

M. MILLERAND UNEASY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris.—Interviewed by "Revue Hebdomadaire", M. Millerand regretted that the London Agreement did not touch the very important question of Security. He remarked that the naval review of Spithead showed Britain that Mr. MacDonald put the question of security above all others. France must not reduce the strength of her army, which at present was her only guarantee of security in Europe. Referring to British Government's rejection of the Guarantee Pact, M. Millerand concluded that it was difficult to find any serious hopes in the League of Nations. With regard to Russia, M. Millerand was of the opinion that rapprochement would be futile and dangerous.—Reuter.

UNWORTHY OF A SOCIALIST.

SNOWDEN'S VIEWS ON LONDON AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris.—Interviews with Mr. Snowden appearing in the English press criticising the London Agreement and expressing a fear that France might use the Ruhr occupation as a lever to extract commercial advantages from Germany beyond those provided for in the Dawes Report, have led to an indignant comment in the press here.—Reuter.

The "Echo de Paris" is of opinion that Mr. Snowden is attempting to dictate how France shall conduct her affairs and demands that Mr. MacDonald should formally repudiate Mr. Snowden's imprudent words.

The "Oeuvre" declares that Mr. Snowden shows a narrow comprehension of Britain's true commercial interests which, like France's, lie in the development of the world's power of absorption and not in the restriction of Germany's exports. His policy is unworthy of a Socialist.

The "Gaulois" thinks that the interviews show that the attitude of the British Treasury and the Foreign Office towards France has not changed.—Reuter.

COMING REICHSTAG DEBATE.

GOVT. AND LONDON PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berlin.—Preparatory to to-day's ratification debate, Government introduced into the Reichstag a Bill giving assent to the London Protocol, authorising the Minister of Finance to float a loan of eight hundred million gold marks, and empowering the Government to surrender the State Railway Bonds, totalling eleven milliards, and also bonds amounting to five milliards secured on industrial taxation.—Reuter.

FORTHCOMING ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE.

FRENCH DELEGATION TO INCLUDE M. BRIAND

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Paris.—It is stated on reliable authority that M. Briand has consented to join the delegation attending the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva which is taken as an indication of the importance which the French Government attaches to the discussions that are to take place in the Assembly. It is understood that M. Herriot does not propose to attend the opening, but profers to arrive after the preliminaries have been concluded.

Hitherto no arrangements have been made for Mr. MacDonald to break his journey at Paris in order to see M. Herriot and therefore, it is supposed that the Premier will travel to Switzerland independently.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

DOMINIONS OPPOSED TO ITS CONTINUANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that replies have now been received from all Dominions except Newfoundland with reference to the continuance of the Wembley Exhibition in 1925. They are unanimously opposed to its continuance mainly on the ground of expense of maintaining staffs and renewing exhibits, etc.—Reuter.

INCREASING ATTRACTION

LEAFIELD, Aug. 20.

Attraction of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley are undoubtedly largely responsible for the increase of nearly 20,000 foreign passengers who have been landed in this country during the first six months of this year. According to Government return issued yesterday the total landing during that period were 157,300 against 137,500 in the corresponding period of last year. Nearly the whole of the increased landing occurred during the months of May and June when the numbers advanced by 17,900. Visitors from the United States formed almost a third of the total landings during the six months aggregating 45,700. The French are second on the list with 21,400 landed while the Dutch come third with 15,000. The Germans landed numbered 11,000.—(B. O. W.).

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SOVIET'S FOREIGN POLICY

CHICHERIN'S DECLARATION.

MOSCOW WELCOMES LONDON AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Moscow.—A plenary session of the Moscow Soviet has unanimously passed a resolution thanking the delegation to London for its efforts with regard to the Anglo-Soviet Agreement and instructing the Government in future negotiations never to agree to terms which would place new burden of taxation on the workers of Soviet Russia.

M. Rokovsky in the course of a speech contended that the Agreement did not infringe the laws of Soviet with regard to nationalisation and annulment of debts, while Soviet Russia would only pay the claims which it recognised as advantageous to itself, or for which social justice demanded compensation. He predicted ratification of the Treaty because otherwise the property-owners and bondholders would get nothing.

"RED DIPLOMACY."

M. Chicherin, who was greeted by the whole audience rising and shouting "Long life to our Red Diplomacy", described the Treaty as the basis of future relations with other foreign countries. It would help to consolidate the internatoinal situation of the Soviet while affirming the principles of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Miss Susan Lawrence, who was accorded an ovation, greeted the Moscow Soviet on behalf of British Labour and said that the Agreement should be welcomed enthusiastically, and urged the two peoples to work closely together.—Reuter.

QUIET AT SUDAN.

ALL DEMONSTRATIONS CANCELLED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Malta.—Trustworthy advices from Egypt state that the Sudanese crisis may be considered as ended.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The Sudan is quiet. The demonstrations arranged throughout the country for to-morrow have been cancelled by the organisers.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF SUDAN RAILWAY BATTALION

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Khartoum.—The Sudanese and Egyptian authorities are working conjointly to effect evacuation of the offending Railway Battalion the first party of which left this place to-day.—Reuter.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that the Ghilrai tribe under the Pretender to the Afghan Throne is operating in Khost and has captured Altimur which is a minor pass leading to India. The Amir is returning to Kabul.

The Russian newspapers for the past fortnight have been full of anti-British propaganda asserting that the British agents fomented an insurrection in Afghanistan.

According to Reuter's Riga correspondent the "Izvestia", the Soviet official organ, appeals to the British workers for support against the "British Oriental Aggression" and alleges that an insurrection in Afghanistan is a blow directed against the Soviet.—Reuter.

LONDON PORTERS' STRIKE.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' COOPERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The strike of the porters of Covent Garden for increase in their wages which has been in progress for a week has become worse. The Transport Workers' Union has instructed the dockers not to handle supplies intended for Covent Garden. As a result of this many thousands of tons of fruits and vegetables have been held up in the docks of London and other ports. The Covent Garden employers have, on the ground that the men struck without warning, declined the invitation to visit the Minister of Labour with a view to conciliation. They have also declined the suggestion of Bevan, the men's leader, for a meeting under an independent chairman.—Reuter.

BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

END IN SIGHT.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 20.

It is believed that the end of the dispute in the building trade is in sight. The dispute which affects 1,000 men began with a strike of bricklayers and masons at Liverpool on May 31st. A national strike was declared on July 5th and the employers declared a national lockout on July 26th. It is reported that the operatives in Liverpool have now agreed to come to a compromise with the employers and it is expected that the way will be cleared for negotiations on wider national issues. The Negotiating Committee of the employers and men met at the Ministry of Labour to-day. Attempt is also being made to secure a settlement of the dispute in the electrical trade. A conciliation committee has been set and the men's leaders are hopeful that it will be able to propose a peace plan which will avert strike.—(B. O. W.).

COMPLETE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

DECCAN SABHA'S DEMANDS.

IMPERFECTIONS OF THE ACT.

MR. KAMAT ON REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The evidence of Mr. Barkat Ali was concluded to-day after an hour's examination and that of Mr. D. S. Kamat was taken up on behalf of the Deccan Sabha (Poona) of which he is Vice-President. The Memorandum submitted by the Sabha was more or less on the lines of that of several previous witnesses, the main demand being complete provincial autonomy and transfer of all subjects in the Central Government except Defence and Foreign and political relations. At the outset, the Sabha complains that public bodies have not been favoured with any questionaire or any date as a result of a preliminary Departmental Engiry but the Sabha offers its views based on observations and experience of the working of the Indian and Provincial Legislatures and they are in regard to the difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the Act and the rules thereunder. The Sabha says that working of the Act has disclosed not only minor imperfections but some serious structural defects. These involve not only minor repairs to a political machine but structural alterations. If the existence of substantial defects is demonstrated by the present enquiry then the Sabha wants Government to urge a remodelling of the act irrespective of the statutory period of ten years. As for the Central Government, Sabha points out the anomalous position of the Executive which had to come into conflict with the legislature resulting in the Governor-General's resort to extraordinary powers. The difficulty has been further aggravated in second Assembly. The executive is bound under such a system to find itself unable despite all its arts of blandishments or cajolery to carry through its essential legislation or obtain its supplies necessary for the purposes of a smooth and efficient administration. The Sabha objects to the rigid control of the Secretary of State over the whole field of the Indian Administration and points out that during the last three years and more the Government of India although willing to meet the demands of the popular representatives in a liberal spirit were presumably pulled up by the Secretary of State. Unless the Secretary of State's control was relaxed so as to give the largest measure of independence to the Government of India there would be greater impediments to good administration. Time has also arrived when the Act should be amended enabling the Government of India to manage their own Financial operations in England through the High Commissioner and not necessarily through the Bank of England, subject, however to such moneys as may be prescribed to be reserved in the hands of the Secretary of State to meet his obligations. The non-votable items of the budget should be clearly defined and their category cut down to the lowest limits. The certification powers of the Governor-General, should be restricted to safety and tranquillity and not extend to interests of the British India. The introduction of responsibility in the Central Government is necessary to avoid the impasse in the administration. Otherwise, there will be continuous warfare with an obstructive majority kept at bay till 1929, by the Governor-General's extraordinary powers. The expenditure on Defence and Political relations should remain votable subject to the Governor-General's powers of restoration. As regards Provinces the Sabha points out the division of subjects as an inherent defect and also observes that responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature has been affected in practice by the presence of the official members and the communal character of the representatives. The communal electorates should continue only for few years. The Sabha emphasises joint deliberation and collective responsibility o Ministers. As regards Financial arrangements the Sabha asks whether instead of the pie rate basis some system analogous to the system in the Dominions may not be devised by the Taxation Committee whereby a fixed share in the Imperial Revenues such as income tax can go to the federal exchequer and the remaining share refunded to the Province. The Sabha urges substantial amendment of the Act to put an end to Dyarchy. The power of the Governor-General in Council under section 45 (1) over Local Governments should be restricted for the purposes of safe-guarding interests of the Central subjects only and the Governor should be a constitutional Governor. Governorships should go to men with Parliamentary practice in England.

MR. BARKAT ALI'S FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The examination of Mr. Barkat Ali, on behalf of the Punjab Muslim League was concluded to-day and Mr. B. S. Kamat, the member of the first Legislative Assembly was next partly examined on behalf of the Deccan Sabha (Poona).

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked whether Mr. Fazli Hussain's policy had not aggravated the communal tension. Mr. Barkat Ali replied that monopolists opposed the policy of Mr. Fazli Hussain, which was to bring the backward communities into line with the advanced communities.

The Maharaja of Burdwan:—Who are backward communities?

Witness:—Mahomedans and the Sikhs.

Sir Sivaswamy continuing asked whether in the preparation of the Municipal electoral rolls there was any gerrymandeering of the constituencies. Witness denied it. Sir Sivaswamy then asked whether there were complaints in regard to grants in aid to schools and in regard to admission to the Government Colleges being reserved for Mahomedans. Mr. Barkat Ali said there was no loud complaint about the former but there was a complaint about the latter. He, however, thought the reservation for the Mahomedan admission was justified because the Mahomedans did not otherwise get into Government colleges. He admitted that this caused bitterness among the two communities. Sir Sivaswamy asked whether the witness would agree to have a mixed electorate with the reservation of seats for Mahomedans because persons elected from such constituencies would not take a narrow communal view which the persons elected by the separate communal constituencies might take. Mr. Barkat Ali disagreed. The Mahomedans, he said, felt that any Mahomedan elected with the support of Hindu votes would not look after their communal interests properly.

LAND ALIENATION ACT.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy's questions witness said only those persons could buy land under the Land Alienation Act of the Punjab who belonged to the agricultural tribe notified under the Act. Thus Sir Muhamad Shan and Aran and Mian Fazli Hussain, a Rajput though not cultivators themselves belonged to the agricultural tribe and could buy land, while Lala Harkishan Lal, an Arora could not buy land. The Maharaja of Burdwan thereupon asked that supposing he had surplus money and instead of investing in Government loans, he wanted to buy land by investing his surplus in it. Would he be prohibited from doing so if he did not belong to the agricultural class?

Witness:—Yes.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer:—Then it comes to this, that the haves must have and the have-nots must not have (laughter). Sir Sivaswamy next asked the witness whether it was a fact that the Hindu and Sikh members of the new Punjab Council walked out in protest because the Governor reappointed Mr. Fazli Hussain as Minister. Mr. Barkat Ali said he knew they walked out in protest against some action of the Governor, but he did not know what it was. Replying to the next questions of Sir Sivaswamy, witness said he stood for the revision of the Lucknow compact to guarantee majority to Mahomedans in provinces where they are in majority. Sir Sivaswamy pointed out that the Lucknow Compact was based on 'give and take' and that in the provinces where the Mahomedans were in a very small minority, they were given representation far in excess of their strength. Mr. Jinnah addressing the witness said:—"You mean they are still in a hopeless minority in those provinces There is not much give and take there?"

Witness:—Yes.

Sir Sivaswamy remarked that the witness had complained that the Mahomedans in the Punjab did not get fifty per cent. of the elected seats; but according to the Pact the representation must be half of Indian elected seats. Therefore, excluding one European the Mahomedans should have in the Punjab 35 seats while they had now 34 seats. The question was then only of one more seat?

Mr. Barkat Ali:—Yes But that one seat matters a great deal. Witness agreed with the proposal that the seat from the University and the Industrial constituencies might be alternatively reserved for the Hindus and the Mahomedans and that this would meet his objection. Continuing, the witness supported the removal of the Official Bloc from the Councils and the abolition of the India Council because, it was dominated by the retired permanent officials who did not sympathise with the Indian aspiration.

President: There is a Mahomedan member of the Council?

Witness:—I know that.

President:—Do you want to go back to the original Council entirely consisting of sun-dried bureaucrats?

Witness:—I don't want the Council at all.

Witness, examined further by Sir Sivaswamy, explained that the provision in the League's resolution that no legislation be passed which was opposed by two third members of the community referred not to the legislation applicable to all communities but exclusively to the legislation effecting the particular community.

Dr. Paranjpye asked whether there was feeling among the Hindus of the Punjab that the Government was antagonistic to the Hindu and was pro-Muslim.

Mr. Barkat Ali said he had never heard of that. On the other hand some times Government was considered by Muhamedans to be pro-Hindu.

As for the admission to the Government colleges Dr. Paranjpye suggested that when there was a great rush the college authorities should select men on merits according to the marks they obtained in the examination.

Mr. Barkat Ali disagreed. He said he could not agree to such a selection and that either Government must open more colleges to cope with the number of students seeking admission or it should give a fair representation to each community to get advantage of education in it. As regards

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MADRAS COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

DO JUSTICE TO MALABAR TENANTS.

STATE PRISONERS' ALLOWANCES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 20.

At question time to-day, in the Madras Legislative Council the Government was asked whether it had considered advisability of giving this Council an opportunity to express its opinion on the working of Reforms before it submitted its views on the subject to the Government of India. The reply was, that the Government was asked to report what difficulties had been experienced in working of present rules and the system of Government. The material for the report being all available to the Government, there was no point on which it was necessary to consult the Council. A letter was addressed to the Governor in Council who was asked to consult the Ministers. This had been done.

With regard to prohibition in this presidency, Minister for Education replying to a question said the sale of arrack was prohibited in Chiyali and Tiruturipundi Taluks of Tanjore District, in Tiruvadanai Taluk of Ramnad District, in Tenkasi Taluk of Tinnevelley District, and Attur Taluk of Salem District. The sale of arrack and beer was prohibited except on production of medical certificate to hill tribes of Coonoor and Kotagiri areas of Nilgiri District. The experiment having been brought into force from 1st April 1924, it was too soon to estimate its results. The Government would await the result of experiments now made before the extension of prohibition to other areas.

In answer to the question whether the Government had now considered the question of taking legal opinion with regard to their power under the Madras State Regulation of 1819 about giving State prisoners provisions in lieu of allowances the Government said they had taken legal opinion and in G.O. dated 18th June 1924, had ordered that State prisoners confined in jails should in future receive money allowance to cover their maintenance, clothing and incidental expenses.

MALABAR TENANTS.

The business of outstanding importance at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council was the non-official bill of Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, elected member from Malabar, conceding fixity of tenure of occupancy rights to tenants of landholders of Malabar. In moving that the bill be read in the Council Mr. Krishnan Nair made a long speech in the course of which he said that in Malabar there was great land monopoly. All lands agricultural or forests waste lands or residential lands were claimed by Jenmis, as their absolute property. The East India Company as far back as 1799 issued a proclamation that Government had no land whatever in Malabar. Jenmis were small minority in the district but they were close monopolists. Tenants or agriculturists held lands under Jenmis on the latter's own terms. There was no security to the tenants or occupants of lands against evictions or increasing of rents. The speaker drew a parallel between the present day tenants of Malabar and the French tenants before the French Revolution. He appealed to the House to help the tenants, and prevent their resorting to revolution. The speaker dwelt at some length on ancient official records to show that Jenmis in olden days had not been proprietors of land, and they divided net produce of lands in equal shares among themselves, kanamdars and cultivating tenants. He also maintained that the British were responsible for much of misunderstanding regarding the customary land laws of Malabar importing their own notions about the relationship of landlords and tenants. In conclusion, he said cases of evictions and redemption suits were increasing in Malabar and he appealed to the House to do justice to the industrious and thrifty, none the less suffering, tenants of Malabar and thus ensure peace and prosperity in the district.

Motion was duly seconded and further discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Law Member introduced to-day in Madras Council a Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to Courts of Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction in the presidency outside the presidency town. The main purpose of the Bill is to enable Governments appointment of more than one judge in the court of a subordinate judge or munsif on grounds of convenience and economy. Such appointments avoid the necessity, when arrears in any court accumulate, for creating temporary courts with separate establishments. The law member pointed out that the Bill was analogous to the system working in the United Provinces. The Bill was referred to the select committee. The introduction of the Bill providing for registration of midwives and nurses was postponed for three months to enable the members to study the provisions of the bill.

MADRAS POLICE PRESENTED KINGS' MEDALS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Augus 20.

In ideal weather His Excellency Lord Goschen presented King's Police Medals to officers and men of the Madras Police force at the Police Parade this morning. In addressing the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force His Excellency congratulated the recipients and said "The Police are always on active service. A policeman never knows when he may be called upon to face a danger or to save a life. His foe is not always human. It may be a cyclone, a flood or an epidemic in which he is called upon to render help. He has still another and more specific duty to perform. He must inspire confidence in the lawabiding public by courtesy, his probity, his fairness, and discipline and must be respected by all."

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

2S, RATIO, A FRAUD.

MR. B. F. MADON'S SPEECH

Under the auspices or the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held on Thursday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to support "The Two Currency Bills" proposed to be introduced by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly at the next session. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

Mr. Patel said the Currency question was a highly technical subject which very few understood properly. The Swaraj Party was bound to support any measure that tended to prevent the exploitation of India and also tended to promote commercial and economic interests of the country. The two bills that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas proposed to introduce were supposed to do that. He then called upon Mr. B. F. Madon to address the meeting.

Mr. B. F. Madon said the change of the standard unit of any country was a most serious thing because it operated in effect as a fraud. If the unit was made smaller it was a fraud on the creditor in favour of the Debtor. On the other hand if the unit was made larger, as was the case in India, it was a fraud on every debtor in the country in favour of the Creditor section of the population. In India when they adopted the Gold Standard some 30 years ago they fixed our unit as one-fifteenth of the gold sovereign and this was the standard unit till 1920. A Rupee till then was by law the equivalent of 7.53 grains of gold. A change was then made in both the Coinage and the Paper Currency Acts. By the change in the Coinage Act a sovereign was to be thenceforth equivalent to Rs. 10. By the change in the Paper Currency Act currency notes were thenceforward to be issued against a deposit of 11.30 grains of gold instead of 7.53 as was the case till then.

This change was tantamount to a fraud on our agriculture and on our industries. I will explain how it operates as a fraud. Take the case of Agriculture. Gold and Silver money does not grow in the fields. They only grow wheat, seeds, cotton etc. The agriculturist has to turn this into money before he can settle his account with those to whom he owes money. To do this he has to sell his produce. Now the price he gets will depend on world prices, because most of our staple products such as cotton, jute, wheat, rice, seeds, etc. have to depend on world markets. If a certain quantity of wheat or cotton fetches £10 in the overseas markets our producer should get Rs. 150 if the sovereign was equal to Rs. 15 but he will get only Rs. 100 if the sovereign is a legal tender at Rs. 10 only.

If the cultivator got £10 for say 20 cwts. of wheat and realised Rs. 150 under the former ratio he would now have to sell 30 cwts to get the same Rs. 150 under the new ratio of 2 shillings. Let us assume that this cultivator has to pay 50 rupees as Government Assessment and 100 rupees for interest to his sowcar. He could have satisfied both these debts by parting with only 20 cwts under the old ratio while he will have to part with 30 cwts under the new ratio. In short this cultivator will have to part with 50 per cent. more produce to meet these two debtors of his, and he would be defrauded to this extent as a direct result of the change in our ratio of the Rupee to gold.

2S. RATIO.

Take the case of our industries. Take our Cotton industry. Suppose there is a quality of cloth made in Manchester and imported here at 20 shillings per piece. It should sell at Rs. 15 under the old ratio. If our Indian Mill makes nearly similar stuff and can sell at say Rs. 14-12 annas it can hold its own against Manchester competition. But the 2 shilling ratio would enable Manchester to sell the same cloth at Rs. 10 only and our Mills would have to shut their doors or mercilessly cut down wages salaries and expenses in an attempt to compete.

It would therefore be seen how the 2 shilling ratio operates as a fraud both on our agricultural producer and our industrial producer.

The 2 shilling ratio had been on our Statute Book since September 1920 but all these years we had not reached that rate and to the layman it might seem that the rate was fictitious and even harmless as it had been described to be. But it was not so. The most effective way of making anything dear is to make it scarce. If, the Rupee was to be made dearer, if it was to be worth more gold than it did in pre-war days the most effective way was to make it scarce. This was being steadily done for the last 4 years and the amount of currency in circulation had been contracted by the enormous sum of 62 crores. The effects of this contraction were unperceived for the first year or two but we have seen last season what it meant when the Imperial Bank had to keep the Bank Rate at the unprecedented level of 9 per cent for a considerable time and Exchange Bankers offered fancy premiums to attract ready rupees, as they were unable to get fresh currency issued to them against tender of gold as they could have done in pre-war days, because the law as it stands says they can get only Rs. 10 for each sovereign worth of gold tendered. This shows that the 2 shilling ratio is not as innocent or harmless as it is described to be. It is a powerful bar to the issue of the necessary currency against gold. It is therefore a potent instrument in raising exchange. We have already seen how harmful a higher rate than 15 rupees to the sovereign is to both our agriculture and our industries. We can also easily see how great a burden the high rates of interest are to the same producer. To the layman, the burden might seem to be on the merchant, but merchants buy and sell only when they can see a profit on the operation. The result is that the high rates of interest are duly allowed for in figuring out and consequently the burden

(Continued on next page.)

ROADS AS MOTOR GARAGES.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BRIDGES.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when the question of the Kasheli Bridges, for carrying the water pipes into this city, was discussed for a great length of time, and the officials came in for a good deal of blame. It was stated that revised estimates were submitted five times, until the original figure of Rs. 25 lakhs was swollen to Rs. 60 lakhs and odd. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved a lengthy amendment for the appointment of a Committee to go into the whole question and fix the blame on the guilty officers.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to supply at an early date, the following information as on the 1st of April, 1924:—(1) The total amount of Loans due (i.e., raised and received. (2) The total amount of sinking fund. (3) The total amount of Loan balances. (4) The total amount of further Loans exclusive of the above Loan balances which will have to be raised for schemes sanctioned and works commenced and liability undertaken. (5) The total amount of further Loans which will have to be raised for schemes and works sanctioned, but not commenced and liability not undertaken. (6) The total amount of Loan balances used for works for which these loans were not raised. (7) The actuals of income under various heads for the year 1923-24. (8) The actuals of expenditures under various heads exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges for the year 1923-24. (9) The actuals of interest and sinking fund charges for the year 1923-24. (10) The actual surplus cash balance. (11) The available margin of borrowing powers."

Mr. Mathradas Trikumji seconded.

The Commissioner said the mover could find all this information in the Budget, and if they could not find it there they could get it on enquiry at the office. He said he should not be burdened with the task of supplying all this information.

Dr. J. Vora said some of the information asked for was absolutely necessary in considering the Budget.

Mr. Hoosenally said he knew that much of the information asked for was available in the Budget, but he wanted it all to be put together so that it could be readily available for reference.

The motion was passed.

ROADS AS GARAGES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the use of Municipal roads as motor garages and he be requested to take proper measures to clear public roads of such garages."

Mr. Tairsee said while motor car owners paid for the use of the roads, they did not pay for their use as garages. Some people who had costly cars kept them on the roads continuously, instead of in garages. He hoped the Commissioner would take steps to put a stop to all this.

This was duly seconded.

Dr. Viegas said the Commissioner had only to issue orders to his staff to see that the roads were not used as garages.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said people who could afford costly cars, and spent lavishly on petrol and other things, fought shy of hiring garages. Taxis also did the same, and he knew of motor cars which were kept on the public roads for six months continually, and he thought the time had come for putting a stop to this.

The Commissioner wished that Mr. Tairsee was a little more explicit in his resolution. He had jurisdiction under Section 313 when a motor car became a thing which was deposited on the road. But as long as there was a man in attendance on the car he had no jurisdiction over it. There was a genuine practical difficulty, but there was jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police as against that of the Municipal Commissioner. He could not interfere with the state of things on the Hornby Road which they had constructed at a cost of several lakhs of rupees, but which was being used as a garage for motor cars the whole day. When the Chairman of the Standing Committee came to the meeting, he kept his car on the Hornby Road and although it was obstruction, he could not remove it. But some people who kept their cars out the whole night on the road, because they had no garages, had to be dealt with differently and he had done so in some cases. He had taken one car, which was kept on the New Queen's Road for two or three months, into the Municipal yard, and he would give it to the highest bidder. Mr. Tairsee, he hoped, wanted him to remove only those cars which were kept on the roads at those hours when they required to be garaged.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation then considered the Standing Committee's resolution regarding the building of the Kasheli Bridges over the Bassein Creek.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, approval be given to revised estimates of Rs. 60,22,961, for the construction of two new bridges at Kasheli in connection with the Tansa Completion Works together with the road-way thereon and that sanction be given to funds to the extent of Rs. 47,46,961 to meet the cost of the construction of the bridges without the road-way.

Mr. Byramji in the course of his lengthy speech gave a history of the whole scheme of building bridges over the Creek, in the course of which the original estimates, roughly given, of about Rs. 25 lakhs leapt up to Rs. 60,22,961 in the end, or an increase of about 35½ lakh rupees. He said he was at a disadvantage in having to support estimates which had gone up like a meteor and which had gone up from Rs. 25 lakhs to more than double that figure. Several of the items at least were justifiable, although some of the members might think that some people had blundered, because of the increase. The first estimate was sanctioned on October 25, 1920. He then went into the details and said the first estimates were not real estimates, but they were only rough figures. They had revised the plans several times—five times—because they had no boring plant to take the borings in the Creek. But the Corporation were a party to the whole thing, for they had sanctioned the schemes whenever they were submitted to them. But time was of the essence of the contract, and they must remember that the depth varied and it was impossible to get proper borings, because they had no machine for that purpose. They wanted the bridge to be completed as soon as possible. They were welcome to appoint another Committee to go into the whole matter, but the Sub-Committee had taken more than ordinary pains to go into the whole question and make their report. The Committee had cut down even the figures submitted as final by the Engineer and brought them down to Rs. 60,22,961, which was the final figure and which exceeded the original estimates by a sum of Rs. 35½ lakhs. They were irretrievably committed to the work and plans, and the Commissioner had come to the conclusion that all alternative plans would cost them more. They must remember that the Commissioner had no time to weigh everything in golden scales, as they had to consider that water had to be brought into the city as soon as possible.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded.

Dr. Viegas said it was a sad and sorry business, although the Commissioner had stood up for his subordinates as he was bound to. The Chairman of the Standing Committee had spoken of fine estimates and he had promised to two more. He thought they should move a vote of censure on the officers concerned in the whole affair.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:—

"1. That a Committee consisting of six members be formed further to investigate and report within two months on the following matters:—(a) To ascertain (after taking Counsel's opinion if necessary) whether there was a legal contract with the contractors and if so time was the essence of the original contract with Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., and if so, what is their as well as our contractual liability in view of the subsequent alterations and additions in view of the serious loss of over 10 lakhs to public funds? (b) What steps, disciplinary or otherwise, should be taken against the Special Engineer, the Tansa Completion Works, or any other officer concerned for having recklessly launched the Corporation into such a hazardous and wasteful project without first making careful investigation or obtaining proper data? (c) To ascertain by inquiring from the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies the cost for construction of similar bridges.

2. The Commissioner be requested to explain in writing:—(a) As to why and under what circumstances he submitted an illegal and *ultra vires* recommendations about the construction of a road-way to the Corporation? (b) If he had taken any steps before making the said illegal recommendation to secure the payment of the full expenditure for the said road-way from the Government? (c) In case the Government refuse to meet this heavy liability, whether he can legally recover the amount from the Government, and if the Government refuses to meet this liability how does he propose to refund the large amount already thus legally spent? (d) The Commissioner be further requested to explain, considering the large amount involved and the hazardous nature of the project, whether he made any independent inquiries or took any independent steps to safeguard the interest of the Corporation before submitting the proposal with his own recommendation or whether he merely relied upon the reports and recommendations of his subordinates?

3. Pending the said inquiries, the approval of the Corporation of Rs 60,22,961 to the whole revised estimate as well as sanction for the full amount of Rs. 47,46,961 be withheld; but in case this step causes delay, to avoid a deadlock sanction be given for a further sum of 3 lakhs in addition to the amount already spent to allow the work of construction to proceed during the period of two months when this enquiry is pending."

TRIFLING WITH PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. Nariman said he pitied the Chairman of the Standing Committee for the difficult and hopeless task he had undertaken of justifying estimates which could not be justified. In such matters party feelings should not enter, as although they might belong to different parties they had come there to do their work honestly, and he regretted that Mr. Byramji should have made a reference to it. They had all to serve the city first. He appreciated the amount of pains taken by the Standing Committee, and its Chairman and noted that the Chairman had said that time was of the essence of the contracts. One fact, however, he liked to bring to their notice and that was that although the work had advanced so far, and they had spent nearly 36 lakhs of rupees on it, no contract had yet been entered into between the contracting parties. As long as no contract was entered into and executed, the contract was not valid—under the Indian Contract Act, and their liability did not exist. He wondered how the Standing Committee had not noticed this fact. The bridge they had already got there, and which was constructed in 1891, had cost them only Rs. 529 thousands, whereas the present bridge had cost them Rs. 60 lakhs and odd. Where were they going at this rate? He had tried to ascertain from the Railway Company the cost of the bridge they had built there and he was informed that it had cost them from Rs. 1,200 to 1,600 per foot, while the estimates for the Corporation bridge came to about Rs. 3,300 per square foot. Were they going to trifle with public funds, because they did not come out of their pockets? The Corporation should not, surely, allow such a thing. He had heard not a single expression of regret from the officers or from the Chairman of the Standing Committee, for such an expression would have softened the opposition to the scheme. That showed that the Corporation should be careful in accepting the plans submitted by the Commissioner. Besides they had spent on a work which was not legal under Section 261 of the Municipal Act, and he was surprised that the Municipal Commissioner should have recommended such an expenditure. They must be very careful in accepting estimates submitted by the Commissioner henceforward. He wanted those officials who had committed the mistake to be punished, whether they were high or low. He again appealed to them not to consider the question from a party view-point.

Dr. J. Vora seconded.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-10 p.m. on Monday.

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from previous page.)

of heavy interest rates is ultimately passed on to the producer of the article that the merchant handles.

EFFECTS OF THE BILLS.

The object of the two Bills introduced by Sir Purshotamdas is to put the law back to where it was before the mistaken legislation of 1920.

The effect of these Bills will be that it will enable bankers to tender gold Sovereigns and get Rs. 15 issued against the same or tender gold bullion and get currency notes issued against it on the basis of 7.53 grains per rupee. It will, therefore, tend to relieve monetary stringency. It will also, prevent exchange going above 16d. gold, and assure our producer Rs. 15 for every sovereign worth of produce that he has to sell against the Rs. 10 that is the objective of the existing legislation.

GOVT.'S OBSTINACY.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then said Government of India had maintained obstinacy, perversity and indifference in regard to the currency question. The Babington Smith report and its recommendations were ruinous to the Indian interests and yet in spite of Sir Dadiba Dalal's protest who was a member of the Committee, the Government adopted the majority report. This was followed by the selling of the reverse council bill which had ruined Indian trade. As foretold by Bombay merchants the prices of silver had crumbled down and so was the case with gold. The European representatives of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce supported Sir Malcolm Hailey because it was to their advantage. He urged for the reversion of the old ratio of one shilling four pence per rupee.

A VITAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then said he knew of no question more vitally or intimately connected with the economic life of the country than the problem of currency and Exchange. The main openings of the currency policy of Government were no doubt often mysterious; it opened in a subtle and even insidious manner; but while the policy was framed and worked by a small coterie at Simla and Whitehall its results whether for good or for evil were felt all over this country as much by the rich and comfortable multimillionaires of Bombay and Calcutta as by the toiling millions in the most distant villages where the words "Exchange" and "Currency" were not even so much as heard much less understood; when the Secretary of State for India in a moment of weakness adopted and approved the in February 1920 the revolutionary and uncalled for recommendation of the Babington Smith's Committee to fix the exchange value of the rupee at 2s. gold in place of the statutory 1s. 4d. and when the Government of India either as accomplice or as dupe started the sale of Reverse Councils to enforce that recommendation the consequences that followed were writ large in letters of blood; in less than six months' time 255 million of their sterling reserves which had been laboriously built up during a quarter of a century were recklessly dissipated at a loss of over 30 crores of rupees, the export trade was paralysed bringing on the ryot an indirect loss of many crores in addition and the money market was demoralised. The policy was so wrong so unnatural that even the mighty Government of India with all its irresponsible and reckless waste of the hard-earned moneys of the people of this country could not make a success of it. While abandoning the active enforcement of a policy of 2s. gold for the rupee they had no intention of going back on it and they therefore placed on the Statute Book a measure of exchange which gave a most fictitious value to the rupee a value to which it has never arisen.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEAKNESSES OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

Messrs. P. A. Wadia, K. T. Shah and G. N. Joshi have addressed the following petition to the Hon. Sir Alexander Frederick Whyte Kt., President, Legislative Assembly, Delhi.

"Sir,—This humble petition of the undersigned showeth that this country has since the closing of the mints in 1898 to the free coinage of silver been placed in a most anomalous position in matters of currency;

That the avowed intention of those who were responsible for the closure of the mints was the adoption of an effective gold standard in India to achieve which with the least amount of dislocation to trade and industry a period of transition had to be allowed so as to bring up the rate of exchange between the internal silver currency and the international medium of exchange to 1s. 4d. per rupee;

That this intention was realised in 1898 when on the recommendation of the Fowler Committee it was decided that a gold standard should be introduced to the position of a token with a conventional value of 1/15th of the pound, that the mints should be re-opened to the coinage of gold for the public, but that no more rupees were to be coined till gold occupied a predominant position; and that the reserve arising from the profits of coinage were to be used for the introduction of a gold standard and currency;

That those recommendations, though accepted at the time in heir entirety, were subsequently departed from in practice, and that in consequence though rupees were coined in heavy quantities the profits therefrom were after a few years sent out of India and, instead of being kept in gold, were invested in sterling securities in a steadily increasing proportion till to-day the entire gold standard reserve amounting to £40 millions is invested;

That by this means the country was deprived of the one effective source of readily available gold for an effective gold currency

That the paper currency system was also modified to suit the altered objective of the metallic currency so that the reserve for he fiduciary portion of that currency was first kept partially in gold, which gold was subsequently exported to London and there in course of time invested with the result that this second line of defence for an effective gold standard was also lost to the country;

That to work this system in practice, it became customary to sell Council Bills on London in normal times in quantities not only sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government of India, but also to meet the requirements of trade as far as possible, with the result that the surplus circulating capital of India came to be located in London, depriving to that extent Indian industry and commerce of the benefit thereof;

That this practice led to a continuous increase in the volume of token currency, whether rupees or notes, and to a consequent inflation of prices;

That the objective of the Indian currency system thus came to be instead of an effective gold standard, simply the maintenance of exchange ratio between the rupee and the pound sterling; that the inherent weaknesses of this system became intensified under the extraordinary demands of war finance when for five years India became a creditor country in the world to a far greater extent than ever before, with the consequent increase in her demand for silver, resulting in a sharp rise in the price of that article, and the consequent breakdown of the whole system;

That in the year after the war the recognition of these difficulties have either been obscured or wrong remedies have been resorted to, to the permanent impairing of the entire currency system, involving heavy losses to the country and serious financial embarrassments to the Government.

Your Petitioners therefore pray

(a) That at the earliest possible moment an effective gold standard and currency be introduced in this country;

(b) That the silver currency be demonetised by placing a definite legal tender limit on the same;

(c) That the paper money be expressed in terms of the gold currency and backed by a reserve in gold bullion and gold securities and that this reserve be located entirely in India,

(d) That the foreign exchanges be left to adjust themselves by the operation of those factors which mainly affect them;

(e) That your petitioners hope that these principles will be embodied in a comprehensive measure of currency reform.

And shall ever pray.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST EUROPEAN AND GURKHAS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 20.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to-day proceeded with the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. A. Charles, Assistant Inspector of Watch and Ward Department and twelve Gurkha guards of the Howrah Railway station were charged with rioting, and assault. The case for prosecution was that sometime ago a Gurkha guard had a quarrel with some of the coolies of the loco shed and the Gurkha was assaulted. This led to bad feeling. Gurkhas brought it to notice of Mr. Charles who it was alleged on the day of occurrence ordered his Gurkha guards to attack coolies with the result that several coolies were injured. Before the proceedings commenced Mr. Charles claimed to be tried as an European British subject. The Magistrate directed him to file formal application. Several witnesses for prosecution were examined and case was adjourned.

MRS. MOSES MURDER CASE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Judgment was delivered in the evening in Mrs. Moses murder case. Mr. Justice Wallace agreeing with the majority of the jury who returned by seven to two a verdict of guilty sentenced the accused to death.

RED BENGAL LEAFLET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

The Government of Bengal, under Section 99, has declared forfeiture of another "Red leaflet" reported to have been issued on Tuesday last. The leaflet is in English entitled "Bande Mataram, an apology for our appearance" and signed "President in Council, Red Bengal."

Marseilles.—D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

LORD LYTTON'S DACCA SPEECH.

AN ENGLISH LADY'S PROTEST.

"Forward" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—I am much taken aback to learn that His Excellency Lord Lytton, the King of Bengal, said about the fair sex of this country in course of this speech at Dacca, and what a very mean idea he has in him about the character and conduct of the mothers and sisters of India I, specially being an English mother, feel much insulted at the false, as well as ill remarks made by another Englishman of my own land upon a sex to which I myself belong. May I then suggest that Lord Lytton should at once publish a letter of apology to the women in India and sail home by the next boat? This is, in my opinion, the best way he should follow. If he does not, let then Dr. P. Guha Roy withdraw his appeal to the Hon'ble High Court of Bengal—a land where Lord Lytton is the representative of our King-Emperor.—Yours etc.,

MRS. J. W. WORDSWORTH.

Shillong, Aug. 12, 1924.

PROTEST MEETING AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 21.

At a public meeting held here last night under the presidency of Mrs. S. Tyabji resolutions recording "strong and unqualified indignation at the ungallant, unjustified and libellous statement made at Dacca by Lord Lytton traducing the honour of Indian women" and expressing the unfitness of Lord Lytton to hold his high office were passed.

MESSRS DAS AND NEHRU AT JAMSHEDPUR.

MEETING OF CONCILLATION COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, August 21.

Messrs. C. R. Das, Nehru, Goswami, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar Mapu Subedar and N. M. Joshi arrived Jamshedpur on Wednesday. The conciliation Committee meets this afternoon.

HEAVY TRAFFIC ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 20.

The Westminster bridge is to be closed for a short period not exceeding fifteen minutes on Tuesday afternoon.

Following questions in Parliament on the heavy increase in traffic on the bridge the Engineering Department of the London County Council instructed a firm of engineers to report as to the stability and condition of the bridge. For this purpose it is necessary to take consecutive observations when the bridge is free from traffic and again when it is loaded.—(B. O. W.).

PROJECTED LOWER THAMES TUNNEL.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 20.

The report of engineers on the projected tunnel under the lower Thames has now been submitted to the Ministry of Transport and will be considered next month. The report deals with several alternative sites and the final selection of the route rests with the Ministry. When the scheme for a new tunnel was first projected a route from Tilbury to Gravesend was suggested. Objections to this route were raised on the question of cost and fresh investigations, of which the present report is the outcome, have been made into the whole position.—(B. O. W.).

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT AMERICA

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Washington.—The State Department in announcing that arrangements for the Prince of Wales' visit to which it is understood His Royal Highness has assented says that the Prince arrives at New York on 29th August and proceeds immediately to Long Island whence he entrains the same evening for Washington which he reaches the next morning. There he visits President Coolidge and returns the same day to Long Island where he remains until September 13. It is understood that his visit to Washington will be considered quasi-official, the Prince coming in his official capacity to pay respects to the President.—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARY'S SECOND SON.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Princess Mary has given birth to a son.—Reuter.

Princess Mary's son was born in Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire, at 10-20 this morning. The official bulletin says:—Both are doing well. The Queen was with her daughter till Monday when she departed on a visit to Alnwick Castle. The King who is now in Balmoral paid a visit to Goldsborough Hall on Sunday.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN TREATY OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Rome.—Sgr. Denava, the Minister of National Economy, in an interview announced that negotiations for an Italo-German Treaty of Commerce will begin in October or November.—Reuter.

MANDALAY CITIZENS GAGGED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 21.

Consequent upon the recent riots the Deputy Commissioner Mandalay has issued a notice forbidding for two months public meeting in Mandalay town without previous sanction from him.

BOTTOMLEY'S PRISON LIFE

STORY OF FAVOURED TREATMENT

"VALET" TO WASH HIM.

That Horatio Bottomley was receiving special treatment in prison has been often stated, but no actual account of the favours he is allowed to enjoy has yet been made public.

The following letter has been written to the "Daily Herald" by one who was until lately a fellow-prisoner with Bottomley and worked side by side with him. It describes exactly what is the difference between the conditions under which Bottomley is serving his sentence and those which apply to "ordinary" prisoners. It is time that the question should be asked: Why does Horatio Bottomley enjoy preferential treatment which has not previously been accorded to any convict, political or otherwise.

"Bottomley, as you may know, lives in the hospital. As far as Maidstone Prison is concerned, men try to keep out of hospital. Admission thereto was (and still is in the case of all other prisoners) always regarded as a form of solitary confinement.

"No such restrictions, however, apply to Bottomley, who is permitted to use the hospital for purpose of eating and sleeping, and still enjoys the privilege of associated labour in the workshop.

REFERENCE TO BEVAN.

"He not only enjoys a dietary which would keep a navvy fit, and which includes fish and grilled mutton chops, but has actually got a valet to wash his back, lace his shoes, etc.

"Older men than he are sent to prison, men in worse physical condition than his are to be found there; unfortunately for them, they cannot claim friendship with highly placed other prisoners."

"There is at least one other prisoner at Maidstone serving a like sentence, who is in regard to age and infirmity, Bottomley's equal, and who was socially his superior, but who made the huge mistake of robbing his own class instead of the workers. He neither asks for, nor receives, preferential treatment, but takes his punishment without squealing or getting other to sequeal on his behalf.

(The reference is presumably to Gerard Lee Bevan.—Ed., Daily Herald).

"Ordinary criminals have exercised, had breakfast, and are working by 8 a.m. Bottomley does not arrive at the printer's shop before 10 a.m. (and in winter time he is the only one to arrive in overcoat and gloves). He is accommodated with an arm-chair (with plenty of cushions), placed on a slightly raised platform in order that the soles of his shoes shall not rest upon the concrete floor.

BOTTOMLEY'S TASK.

"Lunch is taken from 12.30 till 2 p.m., and although all other prisoners are kept at work until a few minutes before 6 p.m., Horatio still keeps to his usual office hours, and quits the printer's shop about 4.30 p.m.

"A value is usually placed on each convict's labour, but the patriot's contribution is such that neither his name nor his number (which happens to be 13) is included in the roll of men employed. His precise occupation consists of separating the sections of old bound library books with the aid of a knife or scissors, preparatory to their being rebound.

"No other man who is living in the hospital is permitted to break the monotony by being allowed the privilege of going into a workshop where he may see and sometimes speak to other prisoners."

BENGAL COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

During the next session the Bengal Legislative Council will devote 26th and 27th August to official and 28th and 29th to non-official business. The Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill and the Howrah Bridge Bill will be introduced by the Government. Two non-official bills namely the "Bengal Fish Fry Preservation Bill" and the "Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Bill 1924" will also be introduced.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANCHI, August 20.

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council devoted the whole day to the discussion of the Minister's resolution for the establishment of a residential University at Phulwari. Discussion will be continued to-morrow.

Official and Personal.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly and member of the Indian Colonies Committee left Madras on Wednesday for Simla in connection with the Government of India in connexion with the work of the deputation to England.

His Excellency Lord Goschen presided on Wednesday evening over the Madras College Day celebration and distributed prizes.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Chinnilal Mehta Scout Hall on Wednesday morning. In the afternoon His Excellency attended the Vice-Chancellor's "At Home" and in the evening opened the conversazione at the Cama Oriental Institute leaving the same night to [illegible] Gandhi kind.

NATIONALISM IN MUNICIPALITY.

ALLAHABAD COMMISSIONER'S DISAPPROVAL.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S SPIRITED REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Commissioner, Allahabad Division while commenting upon the annual report of the Allahabad Municipal Board has among other things expressed himself as follows regarding the nationalistic side of the Board's work:—

The Board's inability to discard extraneous considerations in dealing with Municipal matters is illustrated by the remarks contained in parts 4 and 5 of the report. It is asserted that the Board are endeavouring to introduce the spirit of nationalism and the following measures taken with that object are cited:—

(1) Organisation of spinning in schools.
(2) Scouting in schools.
(3) Substitution of Hindustani for English.
(4) Addition of Tilak and Gandhi days to the list of holidays.
(5) Omission of Empire Day from the list of holidays.
(6) Addresses of welcome to M. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Gandhi.
(7) Celebration of Mr. Gandhi's discharge from Jail.
(8) Resolution refusing welcome to the Viceroy.
(9) Systematic encouragement to the school children to participate freely in meetings and national demonstrations (vide education report.)

With the exception of scouting and even that can be converted into a political movement and the substitution of Hindustani for English none of these measures has even a remote connection with the work of the Municipality and many of them are directly contrary to its interests as designed to antagonise the Government on whose bounty the Board still to a large extent depends. Further they are all measures advocated by the Congress Party and it is illegitimate for the members of the Board to use their position for the advancement of the programme of one political party. It is also, I consider, improper for the Congress members of the Board to instil into the children who attend the Municipal schools for the sake of education their peculiar political ideas and distorted ideas of patriotism and still more so to teach them disaffection for the Government established in India. I note that the Board have finally passed their scheme for making education compulsory, but sanction should be withheld unless education is divorced from politics. I presume that they intend to finance the scheme entirely from their own resources as they would hardly have the audacity to ask for Government aid in compelling the children of Allahabad to acquire the "new spirit" as defined in this report.

PT JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY.

To the above remarks of the Commissioner Pandit Jawaharlal, the Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board has sent a reply the important portions of which are as follows:—

I regret to note that the endeavour to introduce the spirit of nationalism in our work meets with your disapproval. I had hoped that those who had imbibed this spirit of nationalism in England would appreciate our attempt to lay stress on it here. To show honour to the country's great men is not a novel procedure which we have initiated. Other countries have been known to do likewise. The Board has added to its list of holidays the Tilak and Gandhi days and thereby honoured itself. No two men of modern India have commanded such universal respect in the country and the Board would have been failing in its duty if it had not given some such public expression of the popular esteem. It is no act of ill-will to any person or people. An address of welcome was presented to another honoured Indian, Maulana Shaukat Ali. No address was given to Mahatma Gandhi as mentioned in your letter, but I have little doubt that the Board would have gladly availed itself of an opportunity to do so. The omission of the Empire Day from the list of holidays would hardly be surprising anywhere, least of all in India. The idea of an Empire in the true sense of the word is out of date and even its defenders base their support on consideration of common brotherhood and common interest. In India these considerations hardly apply and only the dark side of the Empire is visible. I understand that the celebration of the Empire Day is being given up even in other parts of the British Dominions. In refusing to take part in the welcome to the Viceroy it was made clear that no disrespect was meant to his person. But the Board felt that such welcome tend to lengthen the life of a system of which they cordially disapprove and they could be no party to them.

I am surprised at your remark that the Congress members are taking advantage of their position in the Board to advance the programme of a political party and that this is illegitimate. The Congress members made no secret of their views during their election campaign and made it very clear that while fully co-operating with Government in matters municipal they would endeavour to introduce a national spirit in the municipal administration and specially would lay stress on the nation-building parts of the Congress Programme. These parts are hardly controversial and they are not even opposed to Government unless every thing that strengthens India is against the interests of the Government. The members were elected on these definite and clear understanding and there can thus be no question whatever of an unfair or illegitimate use of their position. If they have erred at all in this matter or any such proposition it is merely by the vote of a particular group and they have always tried to win over others to their view point. Almost all the matters you mention were carried by large majorities in the Board composed of members of differing politics and some were carried unanimously. One matter, the celebration Mahatma Gandhi's discharge from jail was proposed in the Board by a valued member who is a confirmed Moderate in politics and passed unanimously. I would remind you in this connection that the non-Congress members from a large minority in the Board.

We have laid great stress on spinning in our schools because we believe in its economic value. I have little doubt that if you considered the question on its merits and without the prejudices born of political opinions you will appreciate the attempts to revive spinning and put it on a firm basis. If you will take the trouble to learn spinning yourself you will after a few days feel its charm and delight in the music of the wheel. Spinning is not a party matter confined to a particular group. It is for every one, whether he is in the Congress or outside it and the illustrious champion of it would welcome English officials who take to the wheel. We have endeavoured to instil into the minds of children attending the Municipal schools, the love of their country and the wish to serve her. I am not aware that this is a very peculiar political idea or is a distorted form of patriotism. I was under the impression that this was an essential part of education in other and more fortunate countries. We wish to teach our children to keep their self-respect and neither to cringe nor to boast. We want them to grow up as good citizens of this city willing and fit enough to take an effective part in their country's onward progress. It may be that we are frail and imperfect, but if you will take a dispassionate view you will no doubt discover that the ideals that have been placed before us are great and good both for us and for others and the patriotism which we desire to develop is of the straightest variety. If the Board has made good even in a small way it is because we were not working merely to carry on but had a definite objective before us and the motive power of these very ideals to carry us forward. These are our convictions and it is on these lines that we wish to work. We would discharge our trust poorly and would prove ourselves unfit for our charge if we abandoned our convictions and pursued a different policy for fear that Government would stop giving financial assistance. Audacity is usually unseemly and unbecoming. I trust the Board will not indulge in it. But I trust also that the Board will remain firm when principles are at stake, despite all consequences.

SIMLA TO MULTAN.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNI CATION STARTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 21.

It is officially stated that telephonic communication has now been established between Simla and Multan, a distance of about 500 miles, Simla, Delhi and Lahore are now in telephonic communication with all important towns in the Punjab and in the United Provinces. Extensive use has already been made of the facilities provided which should prove invaluable to business communities as well as to civil and military authorities.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Justice Beasley instead of Mr. Justice Wallace will try the Imperial Bank fraud case. The hearing of the case will commence on the 25th instant.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SUIT AGAINST EDITOR OF "PRANAVIR".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 21.

Mr. Jagapatirao Naidu. Tahsildar, Harda, has filed a suit for defamation against Mr. Satidas. proprietor, and Mr. Ramgopal Vidyalankar, Editor of the "Pranavir" a bi-weekly Hindi paper published at Nagpur. Bailable warrants were served on both who executed a bond of Rs. 200 each. The case comes on for hearing on 27th instant before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Harda. The charge against accused is an allegation in metaphorical language that the complainant was in the habit of taking bribes.

Johannesburg.—Witwatersrand beat British Rugby Union team by 10 points to 6.—Reuter.

ALLIANCE BANK.

RESULT OF POLL ON RESDUTION NO.4

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Subject to final scrutiny the following is the result of the poll taken on the following resolutions proposed at the meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in liquidation) held on Wednesday the 13th of August, 1924:—

Resolution No. 4: Proposed by Rai Bahadur P. N. Mullick and seconded by Mr. S. P. Chaudhuri:—

That in view of the assurance given by the Government through the Hon. the Finance Member on the 18th of July, 1923 to prosecute any one found guilty of misfeasance or misconduct the Government now be approached to redeem its pledge and undertake as a public prosecution the contemplated proceedings in England.

Creditors votes:—For the resolution 2064 (Rs. 19,330,240). Against the resolution 1 (Rs. 3,645.) Shareholders votes: For the resolution 17 (Rs. 10,350). Against the resolution Nil (Nil.)

ALLIANCE BANK FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

The hearing of the case which lasted over two months before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad in which Hriday Bhusan Ghosh, Dhiraj Chandra Pal and Paresh-nath Mukerji were charged with defrauding the Alliance Bank of Simla by forging various documents and withdrawing large sums of money from several branches of the bank under fictitious names has concluded. All three assessors were of opinion that the three accused were guilty. Judge has reserved judgment.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S TOUR.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S EXHORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, August 21.

Maulana Shaukatali accompanied by Principal Khwaja and Nisar Ahmed arrived at Rajkot. The party was met on their way from Bombay at the principal stations by the local Khilafat and Congress Workers and a large number of people awaited them at Viramgam where Maulana Shah Ghulam Mohiuddin joined the party. A large crowd of people welcomed the party at the Rajkot railway station. A procession was formed, headed by volunteers of the local Social Service Associations who carried banners and sang religious songs.

Maulana Shaukatali in the course of a short speech appealed to all Muslims to take up the constructive programme and help in contributing towards the Angora delegation expenses.

After addressing a public meeting to-night the party will leave for Dhoraji to-morrow morning.

ALL INDIA RY. CONFEENRCE

BELGAUM SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, August 21.

An All-Indian Railway Conference will be held here during the Congress Week under the auspices of the Belgaum Railway Mandal. The Railway Associations throughout the country have been requested to send in suggestions and contributions to the Secretary of the Railway Mandal, Belgaum.

PURSE TO MR, SAVARKAR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PUONA CITY, August 21.

The date of Savarkar Purse Presentation ceremony is postponed to Thursday the 28th instant to suit convenience of President of the Fund and of the ceremony.

CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA.

DELHI'S ORGANISED ATTEMPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 21

An interesting campaign for the destruction of malaria germs in Delhi city has been started by the Municipality under the auspices of its health department. For this purpose an admirable organisation that has been working very satisfactory for some time in the past has been set up by Dr. Sinha, the Health Officer the City has been divided into four divisions or wards, each ward being under a body of workers supervised by a responsible person. The workers include 50 boyscouts and four scout Masters who have been given special instructions regarding the original places of habitation and the methods of destruction of malaria germs and has been equipped with necessary implements and larvicides cattle troughs. Wells, canals and gutters are specially mentioned as the places to be thoroughly searched for larvae and the Health Officer gets reports of the amount of work done by each batch. The wholesale campaign is very much welcomed by the public in view of the approaching winter and the activities of the Health Department are highly commended, as all the expenses are met by the normal budget amount.

Rangoon, August 21st:—Owing to exceptionally heavy rain, abnormal floods have breached the Mandalay line in several places between Elapyiwin and Pyinmana. Transhipment. at present, is impossible, The probable duration of the breach is three days.—(A. P.)

COMPLETE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY,

(Continued from page 7.)

the policy about irrigation Dr. Paranjpye asked whether there was any basis for the charge that Mahomedans by their votes in the Council did not favour a scheme which would benefit Hindus and favoured that which would benefit Mahomedans.

Sir Muhamed Shafi pointed out that the Sutlej Scheme was to pass through mainly the Hindu tract and had been sanctioned earlier while the Indus Scheme which is to benefit Mahomedans was sanctioned later.

The President:—We are long way off from the Government of India Act (laughter).

Dr. Paranjpye next asked whether the Shuddhi Movement was not the result of reaction created by forced conversions by the Moplahs.

Mr. Barkat Ali denied that there were forced conversions.

The President reminded Dr. Paranjpye that they were not enquiring into the Hindu-Muslim troubles but into the working of the Government of India Act.

Dr. Paranjpye represented that the question of Shuddhi had been brought in previously and he wanted to make the position clear.

Witness answering Dr. Paranjpye said he wanted to separate Sind from Bombay and would constitute into a separate Province.

Dr. Paranjpye asked whether witness thought Sind by itself would have been able to raise capital for its development.

Witness thought so.

Mr. Barkat Ali further questioned favoured the appointment of a public service commission with a view to take away the appointments from the hands of Ministers.

MR. B. G. KAMAT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, member, first Legislative Assembly was next, examined.

Replying to the President he said he was the Vice-President of the Deccan Sabha, a political association whose membership ran to 150 Sabhas and was open to all communities. But there were no Mahomedan members of it. The memorandum of the Sabha had been approved by the Managing Committee which consists of 25. The President said witness had stated in his memorandum that "during the life of the first Assembly the executive could carry on its necessary administration only by the good will of the Assembly". The President thereupon remarked that witness then recognised that the Assembly controlled the executive.

Witness:—Yes, but the reserve power of the executive was there.

President:—You mean that owing to the good will the Government could carry on without using those powers and that arrangement worked reasonably satisfactorily and depended upon the good will of the Assembly?

Witness:—Yes.

President:—Would you accept that almost any constitution will work with co-operation and good will?

Mr. Kamat:—That is so.

Mr. Jinnah:—Why have any constitution at all then? Good will is sufficient (laughter.)

President said witness had referred to the unfortunate obstructive tactics adopted by the second Assembly but obstruction might be resorted to under even a perfect constitution.

Mr. Kamat said it all depended upon the nature of obstruction.

President:—There was the Irish obstruction even in the House of Commons.

Mr. Kamat:—What I know is that unless those who obstruct are also in a position to step into shoes of the executive there are bound to be deadlocks.

President further asked what witness meant by speaking of the interminable references to the India office.

Mr. Kamat:—Of course they terminated (laughter). But there was an enormous delay involved in reference to the India Office for instance it took two years to get the British Government's decision on the Esher Report.

President:—But you will admit it related to a matter of some importance.

The President addressed a series of questions to witness regarding his proposal to give full power of vote to the legislature. Witness however agreed that sinking fund and Governor's salaries might be made non-votable as also the pay of the services when fixed by the Public Services Act.

President asked whether he would agree to keep non-voted all expenditure sanctioned by law which meant that if he wanted to introduce any changes in this expenditure he must do it by changing the specific Act rather than introduce changes while voting budget demands.

Witness eventually agreed that such matters should not be submitted to vote. As for Military Budget he would like to make it a votable subject to the power of restoration in the hand of Governor-General because he was to be responsible for defence. Witness wanted to make all judicial appointments including High Court Judgeships votable.

President:—You agree when Government is held responsible for certain subject it must have power to carry out its desire.

Witness: Yes, executive should have the ultimate control for preserving safety and tranquility of the State. He wanted the omission of the word "Interest" from Section 67-B (1) which he said was too wide.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith asked supposing the Assembly rejected the vote for a department of Government which was very necessary though not such on which depended the safety and tranquility of the country how would the Government act in such a case?

Mr. Kamat said then the Assembly's vote should be considered final.

Replying to the President, witness said his criticism of the control of the Finance Department in provinces was based not upon practical experience, but upon the reading of the rules.

The President suggested that so far as rules relating to the treasury control were concerned, there was nothing objectionable and that the witness' complaint was only about the administration of rules.

Witness said generally that was so.

The President inquired whether the objection would be met if the Finance Department was kept under neither half and was made independent of both.

Mr. Kamat asked whom would this Finance Department be responsible to.

The President said not to local Government, but to an outside authority.

Mr. Kamat agreed that this would facilitate the task of the Government in both halves, but he thought the best course would be to place it in charge of a Minister.

Replying to more questions of the President, witness urged that Governors should not be appointed from among the public servants and that the Rule No. 21 giving financial control to the Central Government over provinces be altogether done away with and that he saw no danger in doing so.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CONTROL.

Replying to Sir Muhamed Shafi, Mr. Kamat pointed out the observation in the Sabha's memorandum that it had been contended on behalf of the Government of India that rules for relaxation of powers under Section 19-A could not be framed so long as the Secretary of State and his agents (the Government of India) are responsible to Parliament. In making this statement the Sabha had in their mind the debate that took place in the Assembly over Dr. Gour's resolution when the position of Government was controverted by such lawyer members as Messrs. Rangachariar and Samarth.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: And your Sabha is of the opinion that action can be taken under Section 19 to relax the Secretary of State's control?

Mr. Kamat: With all due respect to the lawyer members of the Committee I beg to state that the Sabha's view is that to some extent relaxation of control might be possible, but that does not mean that the Secretary of State can divest himself of responsibility to Parliament.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: In other words the Secretary of State cannot remove his control, but he can relax his control.

Mr. Kamat: So long as he cannot relax his control to Parliament any change in the rules will not serve the purpose.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: Would you frame a relaxation of the Secretary of State's control in cases where the Government of India and the Legislature agree no matter what the subject matter of that agreement be?

Mr. Kamat: I want the entire abolition of the Secretary of State's control except of course in regard to Army and Foreign and Political relations which I have made as reserved subjects.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: With regard to these reserved subjects which you have mentioned suppose the Government of India and the Central Legislature agree would you even then maintain the control of the Secretary of State?

Mr. Kamat: Wherever the Legislature and the Government of India agree, that it is better if the Secretary of State does not interfere.

Mr. Jinnah: I suppose that the answer is on the assumption that the constitution is not amended. Would you rather have it as it is or would you have the control of the Secretary of State relaxed in such matters where the Government of India and the Legislature agree?

Mr. Kamat: I would have it relaxed.

Mr. Jinnah asked what would be the effect of an adverse vote of the Assembly when expenditure had already been incurred?

The Maharaja of Burdwan pointed out that the Assembly was not always in session.

To all these Mr. Kamat replied that the money could be spent, but all the same it should come to the Assembly for post facto sanction.

Answering Sir Muhamed Shafi, witness said that he was prepared to a certain extent to concede the Governor-General's control over the administration of law and order in provinces. When Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith asked whether a clear-cut division was possible, witness replied that it would be possible if they followed the Canadian principle. Again in reply to Sir Muhamed Shafi, witness said that if communal electorates ought to be removed, then that ought to be done by mutual agreement between the parties when feelings were better than they were at present.

Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan witness said that Governorships should not to go the I.C.S. men, but to public men in England with some Parliamentary traditions. With the exception of Mahomedans (for the time being) he favoured mixed electorates, but with the reservation of seats.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith then examined Mr. Kamat.

He asked: "You say that no piece of legislation could be introduced in the Assembly without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. Where do you get that opinion?"

Mr. Kamat retorted by remarking that he did not find that statement contradicted. Thereupon Sir Henry flatly contradicted the statement and said it was a thorough misrepresentation of the position.

Mr. Kamat asked Sir Henry: "Do you mean to say that no previous sanction is necessary and that the Secretary of State is only informed of the proposed measure."

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith said that there was hardly any case where a previous sanction was necessary. Continuing Sir Henry asked Mr. Kamat to refer to any particular measure which was delayed because of a reference to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Kamat replied that there was the Racial Distinction Bill which was held up for some time over the clause relating to the British subjects. But that was not a legislation of ordinary importance, remarked Sir Henry, who then asked Mr. Kamat to quote any other instance to justify the statement of the Sabha that even on measures of ordinary importance the Secretary of State was referred to thereby involving delay.

When witness hesitated, Sir Henry asked him to modify his statement in view of the fact that there was a considerable amount of exaggeration in it. Witness was prepared to do so to a certain extent.

Proceeding Mr. Kamat complained that the right of introducing private legislation had been affected by the reason of previous sanction of the Governor-General although he was prepared to admit that the same difficulty might have been experienced in the case of Government of legislation as well.

Replying to Sir Siwaswami Iyer, witness said that no bad constitution could work however much good-will and co-operation might be evidenced. A constitution which had too many defects and safeguards and counter-safeguards was liable to break down.

As instances of interference of the Secretary of State in matters where the Government of India and the Central Legislature were in agreement, witness pointed out the case of Mr. Muzumdar's resolution in the Assembly for the grant of autonomy which resolution was amended and agreed to by the then Home Member on behalf of the Government of India, but was not acted upon, and secondly he mentioned the case of a series of resolutions moved by Sir Siwaswami Iyer himself on the Esher Committee's report which were accepted by the Government of India, but not also acted upon.

To Sir Arthur Froom, witness said that he thought there would be less irritation among the members of the Assembly if the Army expenditure did not come for vote.

Further evidence of Mr. Kamat will be heard on Monday, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will be also examined on behalf of the National Home Rule League, Bombay.

The Mech. Engineers' Association

C. P. AND BERARS.

The 5th Annual Session of the above conference will be held in "TILAK BHUWAN" on 24th August at 9 a. m. at Wardha, C. P. All Mech. Engineers are cordially invited to attend.

V. G. VIDHWAUSA,
Hon. Secretary.

SOCIALISM IN BOMBAY.

M. TAIRSEE'S SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday adopted *unanimously*, and hence significantly the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thus showing in action more eloquent than words that the said proposition of letting out open spaces tells a tale full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

With a view to relieve the situation thus created I have this day given a notice of motion for September Agenda of the Corporation reading as under:—

"That the Municipal Corporation is of opinion that private properties situated in the town and island of Bombay be *"municipalised* and on acquisition be let on the basis of 5 per cent return on the outlay."

I will be obliged if you will give this notice of motion the hospitality of your valuable columns.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, August 21.

MADU RIVER BRIDGE OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, August 20.

The opening of the Madu River Bridge near Morsi in Amraoti took place on the 17th instant. The bridge has been constructed by the Amraoti District Council and linking up by a good road the Central Provinces with Berar. This will greatly facilitate traffic to Nagpur-Itarsi section which G.I.P Railway is now opening to traffic. An address was presented by the District Council to Mr. F. C Turner, I.C.S., Commissioner, who performed the opening ceremony in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Standen C.I.E., Finance and Revenue member of the C. P. Government, and other notables from the Central Provinces and Berar. The Commissioner replying to the address said that he had urged the necessity on the Government of making adequate provision for roads and bridges in Berar and that the Amraoti District Council would probably receive a substantial grant for this purpose next year. He expressed appreciation at the good work done by the Amraoti Council staff and said the Bridge would be a lasting monument to their good work. The bridge was then opened to traffic amidst great jubilation.

BHAI PHERU JATHA MEMBERS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, August 21.

Those arrested at Bhai Pheru from among the JAtha of five hundred are reported to have been released. About sixty were released after a day's detention, while the rest were made to cross the river Ravi whence they are reported to have proceeded to Nankana Sahib.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, S.I. Railway wires:—

As from the 23rd instant a mixed train will run daily in each direction during daylight hours between Chalakudi and Cheruthuruthi on the Cochin Railway, passengers parcels and luggage can only be booked for conveyance on the Cochin Railway as through booking with the main line cannot yet be introduced.

BOMBAY SCOUTS HEADQUARTERS.

GOVERNOR OPENS "CHUNILAL MEHTA HUT."

The opening ceremony of the "Chunilal Mehta Hut" of the Bombay Presidency Scouts Association was performed by His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson on Wednesday morning, when a large gathering was present at the Northern end of the Esplanade Maidan. The hut was previously in possession of the Y. M. C. A. and was used as a recreation room for the troops at Marine Lines camp. The building which was beautifully decorated was renewed through the efforts of the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. H. M Chowna. His Excellency arrived at 8 a.m. and inspected the various troops. After which he took his seat on the platform together with the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. Hudson and A. Botterill.

In requesting His Excellency to declare the Hut open, Mr. Dwarkadas made a long speech in the course of which he traced the history of the Scout movement in Bombay and referred in eulogistic term to the donor who made it possible for the present function to be held.

THE SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

He said:—

"It was about the year 1913 that the European Boy Scouts Association was formed. Indians were not admitted to the Baden Powell fold. In 1916, therefore, Dr. Besant started the Indian movement and formed troop in Madras, Berars, Cawnpore and the United Provinces. Stray troops were also formed in Bombay, prominently under the leadership of the Social Service League a large number of enthusiastic Parsis participating. In 1920, Sir George Lloyd and Lord Willingdon negotiated with Dr. Besant with a view to bring about an amalgamation and a few months before the arrival in India of the Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden Powell, all the exisging Indian Boy Scouts were admitted in the Baden Powell movement.

"In Bombay, however, while the Indian Boy Scouts were admitted, there remained two associations, friendly in their relations with each other, but the existence of two separate associations on racial basis inevitably gave rise to a desire on the part of some communities in Bombay to have a separate existence on communal basis. That proposal was finally turned down as going against the spirit of the movement. In the end, fortunately, the amalgamation between the two associations took place, and only last week the Committee, appointed for the purpose, were able to pass a constitution of the new Boy Scouts Association, the only Baden Powel Association in Bombay." (Applause).

UNITY OF THE MOVEMENT.

His Excellency in addressing the gathering said:—

It is a real pleasure for me to come here this morning in order to perform this ceremony. Very soon after my arrival in Bombay, after I had been appointed to the high position of Chief Scout of this Province, I realised the great necessity for a headquarters for the Bombay Scouts and it is a matter of satisfaction, not only to me, but to every scout in the presidency that this is now an accomplished fact and we are going to perform the ceremony of declaring this Hut open this morning. In addition to the main hall in the Hut, there will be a Scout Den where works of reference will be available for scouts, where there will be opportunities for reading books and for listening to lectures. The Boy Scouts movement in Bombay by means of this Hut will undoubtedly be enormously strengthened, not only because the scouts will be able to join together in their headquarters, but the administration of the Scout movement will have much better opportunities of development.

To show the interest that is taken in this Hut, I this morning received a cable from England, from Scoutsmaster Talati, who, as you know, is in charge of the detachment that has gone Home. He cables from Wembley to say that the Bombay Scout representatives congratulate the Bombay Scouts on the new Scout Den. (Applause).

Now I can imagine no more useful gift to the movement than this Hut. There are some people in this world, who, when they are encouraging an institution, or an organisation, give their time or money. In this case, we have a gentleman, a very busy gentleman—no one knows he is a busy gentleman better than I do—who has given not only his time as Provincial Commissioner for the Boy Scouts, but has made the magnificent gift of this Hut to us. It is unnecessary for me to tell Mr. Chunilal Mehta that the Bombay Scouts throughout Bombay are deeply grateful to him, but as the Chief Scout I do tender him the sincere thanks of one and all for this great generosity. The Hut is to be called, as you know, the "Chunilal Mehta Hut," and for all time his gift will be remembered and associated with his name.

NEED OF FUNDS.

The sincere thanks of the Scouts are also due to Mr. H. M. Chowna for his handsome donation towards furnishing the Hut. I hope we shall find more people friendly to the movement who will assist us financially towards the maintenance of the headquarters and the ever-increasing needs of the movement. I think I am entitled as the Chief Scout to ask for this assistance, for this movement is an entirely voluntary movement and the Scouts themselves provide their kit at great sacrifice at their own expense. With the ever increasing number of Scouts and the increasing number, even since I arrived in this presidency, has been little short of wonderful the needs and necessities for greater supervision and organisation for training are becoming very urgent, and indeed we cannot carry out that training, we cannot get the new Scoutsmasters we want, unless we have funds which will enable us to train them.

You, Mr. Dwarkadas, in your speech, have dealt with the Scout movement so fully that I have little to add. I have been more or less intimately acquainted with the movement ever since it first started in England. And I think I am correct in saying that it was started by the Chief Scout by bringing together some lads from Eton and some young lads from the East End of London and camping them together in an island in the South of England. That camp was such a tremendous success that it was from that camp that the whole of this great movement started.

DISCIPLINE.

The scout movement not only trains the mind, but trains the body also. It teaches the citizens of the future self-discipline. It has nothing whatever to do with any military movement, but in itself has been, as has been said, is more likely than any other effort to do away with militarism in the future. (Here, here).

Yesterday, when I was speaking at the Convocation of the University, I urged the need for unity. Here we have a striking example of unity in a movement in this presidency in which hearty co-operation and complete amalgamation of all castes and of all creeds exist and when one realises that the motto of the scout is service—service to be given willingly and voluntarily—and the sole demand of the Scout is opportunity for further service, one perhaps can appreciate the splendid training for the future generation which this movement affords.

I am always glad indeed to come among Scouts and I want to congratulate those present here this morning on their very smart attendance. I have heard with the greatest pleasure hat every troop is keeping up its numbers and that many are increasing in strength and I am sure that you will carry on, becoming more efficient and more efficient still. (Cheers). I have seen now many of the troops in the presidency, and I can honestly say that they all compare for efficiency, for keenness and enthusiasm very favourably with any other troops in the world. (Cheers). The greatest credit is due to Mr. Miller, the Provincial Secretary. (Cheers). to whom the Boy Scouts of this presidency will ever be most grateful and to so many gentlemen, like Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Botterill, Mr. Tyrell and Mr. Hudson (Cheers), and many others too numerous to mention, who are giving their time and ability to forward the movement.

It is now with the most sincere pleasure and with the deepest thanks to the most generous donor that I declare the "Chunilal Mehta Hut" open. (Continued applause).

AWARD TO PATROL LEADER.

His Excellency then walked up to the door of the Hut and opening the lock declared the Hut open.

After returning to the dais, His Excellency was requested to present a certificate given by H. E. the Viceroy to one of the Scouts who had saved a drowning man. In presenting the certificate, His Excellency said:—

"I have been asked by the Chief Scouts of All-India; His Excellency the Viceroy, to present this certificate to Patrol Leader Pole (28th Bombay) for presence of mind and courage in rescuing one G. E. Pereira from drowning. I most sincerely congratulate the Patrol Leader on his most gallant act and hand him the certificate on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and Chief Scout of All-India." (Cheers).

Mr. Hudson, who proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, hoped that the enthusiasm shown by the Chief Scout of the Province would permeate through the Boy Scouts of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav seconded the motion. He referred to the cenitirg influence of the Scout movement and thanked His Excellency for his zeal in that cause.

The motion was carried with acclamation after which His Excellency was garlanded and led into the Hut. There His Excellency inspected all the rooms and expressed satisfaction at the splendid arrangements. Thence the gathering adjourned for breakfast, at the end of which His Excellency returned to the maidan and passed through an artistic archway improvised by the Scouts with their crossed sticks.

CORPORATION AND RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was rather surprised to read the following sentence uttered by Mr. G. B Trivedi at the Rent Act meeting held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 19th instant as reported in your to-days' issue.

"He wondered why the "Democratic Corporation" had not passed a resolution for the extension of the Act, for he was sure Government would not have then dared to flout the public of Bombay as they had now done."

I would draw his attention to the fact that the "Democratic Corporation" a few months ago passed a resolution recommending to the Government the extension of the Rent Act for a period of three years more. The attitude of the Corporation can well be judged from a resolution passed to-day recommending to the Commissioner to keep the open spaces available to the distressed shop keepers in order to help the victims of the abolition of the Rent Act regarding the business premises.

I have therefore every hope that Mr Trivedi will rectify his mistake in the future,—Yours, etc.,

R. K. VAIDYA,
Member, Municipal Corporation

Dadar, August 20.

ACHARYA GIDWANI.

The "Tribune" writes:—

We are very sorry to learn from a letter we have just received from the President of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee that Principal Gidwani has lost 30 lbs. in weight in the Nabha Jail. The letter further states that Mrs. Gidwani has written to the jail Superintendant no less than a dozen times inquiring when she could interview her husband, but that no reply has been forthcoming on the point. It is too much to hope that the Government of India will make a public statement on this subject. Principal Gidwani is no only a political prisoner in the strictest sense of the term, but as a public man he has always been held in high esteem by all who know him. In the present case, moreover, his offence, if any, is wholly technical. We can think of absolutely no justification for treating such a man otherwise than as a first class misdemeanant with all the privileges appertaining to that position.

The Bengal Minister in charge of Medical Department has decided to abolish at once levy of charges on impatients in general wards of Campbell and Sambu Nath Pandit Hospitals in Calcutta.—A.P.

MOTHER OF 11 CHILDREN

Tells Why Baby's Own Tablets Are Always Kept In Her House.

The reason why Mrs. Mary J. Pepin, like so many other mothers, always keeps Baby's Own Tablets ready at hand is because she has found them to be the safest, most convenient, agreeable and efficacious of all medicines for the common ills of her children. Writes this American mother, who lives at No. 18 Cary Hill, Willimantic, Conn.:—"I think Baby's Own Tablets one of the best laxatives I have ever given the children and they like to take them. When my little ones have colic I give them Baby's Own Tablets and they get relief at once. I would not be without the Tablets in the house for I have eleven children and the Tablets are my remedy to keep them in health."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Infants and little children need medicine specially made for them and this is exactly what Baby's Own Tablets are. These Tablets quickly reduce simple fevers, relieve indigestion, colic, croup and colds, prevent constipation, check diarrhoea, alleviate teething pains, expel worms, quickly bring sound health-restoring sleep in a natural way. Of chemists at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narottam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

KHADDAR IN PUNJAB

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA HAWKING

The Secretary of the All-India Khadi Board sends us the following for publications:—

Lala Kishanchand, All-India Khadi Inspector, for the Punjab writes as follows to the Secretary, All-India Khadi Board regarding the hawking of Khadi by Sjt. B. F. Bharucha at Lahore and Amritsar:—

Mr. Bharucha hawked Khadi worth Rs. 1,350 at Amritsar. He was assisted by Dr. Saifuldin Kitchlew, Sardar Mangal Singh, Lala Ruplal Puri (Member A. I. C. C.), Pt. Dinanath and Lala Durgadas, joined Mr. Bharucha at Lahore on the 1st instant. During the last 8 days (1st to 8th instant.) Khadi worth Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only) has been hawked in Lahore city. Lalas Dunichandji, Gordhandasji, Pt. Santhanam, Prof. Ruchiram Subney (Member A.I.C.C.) and Master Gyanchand of the Upper India Tube Well Co., accompanied us by turns morning and evening, whilst Dr. Satyapalji (Member A.I.C.C.) co-operated regularly every afternoon, and rendered great assistance. Master Gyanchand's co-operation also deserves special mention as he effected good sales among the machinery merchants. Muslim response has also been fair. Owing to vacation schools, colleges and Courts are closed and the students, vakils and other well-to-do persons have gone out, otherwise the sales would have been much more. The hawking still continues and the public response is encouraging.

It will appear from the above that Sjt. Bharucha's visit to the Punjab has created a very good effect and put new life in the movement, which had gone slack in the Province owing to communal differences and other reasons. Almost all the leading Congressmen have requested Mr. Bharucha to revisit the province for 20 days at least at the end of September when all the gentlemen who have gone out to the Hills shall return. If you can kindly arrange his second visit it will not nly be a great help to the cause of Khadi, but shall also be a boon for Hindu-Muslim unity.

MR. BHARUCHA'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The following short statement on *Khadi Hawking* in Lahore and Amritsar has been issued by Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha the All-India Khadi Deputation who recently paid a visit to the Punjab in connection with the propaganda of Khaddar:—

"From Sabarmati the writer was switched off to Amritsar to start hawking Khaddar. The stock of Punjab Khaddar amounted to rupees thirty-five thousand. The production was increasing and the sales, were fast falling. With the co-operation of Dr. Kitchlew, Sirdar Mangalsingh, Pandits Rup Lal Puri and Dina Nath, Khadi worth Rs. 1,350 was hawked at Amritsar during the last week of July. At Lahore, Khadi hawking during Tilak Week amounted to Rs. 5,000, and sales of Rs. 5,000 have been effected from 8th to 14th instant in all Rs. 10,000. For this encouraging result, the writer is obliged to Dr. Satyapal, who gave all his afternoons, to Pandit Santanam who went round with us on many mornings, to Lala Duni Chand for his kind co-operation despite weak health, and to Prof. Ruchi Ram Shahni and Lala Goverdhan Das who accompanied us twice. Master Gyan Chand's help was most fruitful. Whilst Mr. Kishanchandji Bhatia, who is responsible for the production of Shudh Khaddar in the Punjab, helped me all the time. My best thanks are due to all these leaders and workers and to all those gentlemen, who purchased the Khadi so gladly and generously. The notable sales effected were Amrit Dhara Rs. 500, Beli Ram and Bros., Chemists Rs. 500. Khadi hawking has proved to be a fruitful medium of meeting people of all shades of opinion and of incidentally knowing their views and sentiments. Some have expressed themselves very freely, though the writer eschewed politics, while hawking Khadi. There is mutual distrust between our Hindu and Muslim brothers, and it is fanned by the Press and partisans on both sides. This distrust can be obliterated by intensive work, in which leaders of both communities must participate. The writer is convinced after his three weeks' work in Lahore and Amritsar, that if two All-India leaders—one Hindu and one Muslim—were to concentrate their attention and energies to the Punjab and tour round the province and set the leaders of both the communities to work a common programme—and not a communal or party programme—the existing distrust will disappear and Hindu-Muslim relations would be surely strengthened. The writer has been pressing this point since September last. He urged it at the A.I.C.C. meeting and in the open Congress at Cocanada. The Hindu-Muslim Committee appointed by the Delhi Congress in September last though twice convened, never met; and to-day we see the fruits of our remissness. May the Mahatma and the Maulana and Milaviyaji succeed in restoring Hindu-Muslim Unity, which is above Khadi and everything else.

PREPARING GROUNDNUT.

Groundnuts are produced on an immense scale in India, and in the preparation of this product for the groundnut oil industry growers are turning more and more to mechanical decorticators. It is reported that manual labour injures the kernel but, on the other hand, groundnuts prepared by the use of decorticating machines are undamaged, and as a result sell for a better price. Part of the hand method has consisted of moistening the nuts and beating them with sticks, to separate the brittle shells from the kernel, and this has frequently caused the oil produced to become rancid.

The Dacca District Moslem Association at their annual meeting passed a resolution to the effect that communal representation introduced in the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and Provincia Councils should be extended to Municipalities, District Boards and Union Boards to avoid tension between Hindus and Moslems.—A.P.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY LAW SOCIETY REPRESENTATION.

The Civil Justice Committee assembled in Bombay on Wednesday and began examining witnesses in the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. The Committee is composed of the Hon. Justice Mr. Rankin (Chairman), the Hon. Justice Mr. Stewart, Dr. F. X. D'Souza, I.C.S., and Mr. G. M. Gupte. Advocate being a co-opted member from Bombay.

The first witness examined, was Mr. A. Kirk-Smith, one of the three representatives of the Bombay Law Society.

PAUCITY OF STAFF.

Mr. Kirk-Smith in reply to the question of the Chairman to direct the attention of the Committee to what the Bombay Law Society considered to be the most important parts of their answers to the questionaire, said that their chief complaint with regard to the proceedings in the High Court was the paucity of staff in the administrative offices. The witness specially referred to the waste of time involved in the present method of fixing a date of hearing as soon as an application for summons was made and he was of opinion that the amendment of rules 1 and 6 of Order V laying down that the date for entering appearance or for hearing should be so fixed as would prevent the making of—constant applications for amending the date owing to the delay in obtaining the writ of summons.

DELAY IN THE DISPOSAL.

In the course of their written statement submitted to the Civil Justice Committee, the Law Society of Bombay setting forth the causes of delay in the disposal of cases, stated that they were congestion of suits, lack of organisation in the disposal of cases, and interference in the hearing of long cause cases owing to precedence being given to short causes, rent suits, commercial cases and other suits of similar nature which were not long causes.

To shorten this delay the Society recommended that two or more judges should take long causes only and that one judge should be assigned to commercial causes to which he should give precedence over all other causes. As regards the present method of recruitment of the different grades of judicial officers, the Society did not think any alteration was necessary. The principle of having certain classes of non-contested cases tried by officers of the Court who were not judges is recommended by the Society as a remedy for speedy or less costly justice.

To avoid delay in the service of summonses and notices more extensive use of the Post-Office was suggested by the Society but they were opposed to the use of the services of the village officials. They, however, advocated the desirability of requiring the parties to furnish their registered addresses, service at which should be deemed as sufficient for all purposes of the suit and execution.

EX-PARTE INJUNCTIONS.

With regard to the practice of granting of Ex-parte injunctions and orders, the Society, were of opinion it was so carefully guarded by the Judges of the High Court in Bombay that it was practically impossible for any body to take undue advantage of it.

The Society did not think that the judgments of the Courts in the Bombay Presidency were unduly long but they were of opinion that it should be made possible to obtain copies of judgments with greater expedition.

The Society recommended the adoption of a system of giving special expedition to commercial suits in the subordinate courts of the province as was done in the High Court.

With regard to the present Insolvency Law, the Society were of opinion that it stood in the way of a decree-holder getting the first fruits of his decree speedily. A debtor under a decree who could and would raise the money to pay that particular debt rather than go to jail escaped payment by filing his petition in Insolvency and applying for a protection order.

The Insolvency proceedings dragged on for many months, sometimes years and the Insolvent could usually obtain his discharge when he wished to trade again. The Society therefore recommended a reorganisation of the department of the High Court to enable more vigorous measures to be taken for bringing insolvents to book and for realising and dividing the assets and that the rules regarding the refusal of discharges to insolvents be more strictly enforced.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined, was Mr. J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General of the High Court of Bombay.

He regretted that he was not able to submit his written statement in time and said that he would do so in a day or two.

Asked by the Chairman as to what special points, he thought the Committee ought to pay attention to, the Advocate-General said, that his experience was chiefly confined to the Original Side of the High Court and that he would not be able to enlighten the Committee to any appreciable extent with regard to the Small Causes Court or the Mofussil Courts. With regard to the service of summons, Mr. Kanga opined that if such service were left to the Solicitors instead of being effected through the Sheriff it would result in some measure of expedition. Another cause of delay was the question of translation and Mr. Kanga was of opinion that it would be very desirable to allow private translation. With regard to the forms of pleadings, the witness thought that they were good so far as they went but they did not go far enough. As regards expeditions of the disposal of original suits, Mr. Kanga said that after the commencement of a trial some judges decided quickly while others took a long time. However he was of opinion that such a state of affairs could not be remedied. As for the appeals, they were heard quite in time and there was no undue delay.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Civil Justice Committee met again on Thursday in the Town Hall and resumed examining further witnesses.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee, pleader practising at Poona and representing the Poona Bar Association was the first witness examined.

In answer to Mr. Gupte as to what he meant by "provided for costs," the witness said that the plaintiff's pleader should be permitted to serve summonses through his clerk with the process peon. That would require special costs which must be provided from costs of suits

To Dr. F. X. D'Souza's question as to what was in his opinion the proof of service, Mr. Bomanjee said that he would consider the affidtvit of the pleader's clerk as a sufficient proof.

Dr. D'Souza: "Do you consider it sufficient?—Yes. I should.

Asked if instead of the machinery suggested by the witness, it would not be as well to have supervision on the process served, since the pleader's clerk had no status at present, the witness explained the system existing in Poona under which the pleaders' clerks were registered.

In answer to Justice Stewart's question as to the time generally required to dispose of reasonably difficult cases, Mr. Bomanjee said that the cases usually dragged on for two years. Upon this Justice Stewart referred the witness to two cases in Poona courts which took three years for their disposal, and asked whether that state of things was not common. To this Mr. Bomanjee replied that they might be exceptions and not the general rule.

In the course of their written statement, the Poona Bar Association stated that the main causes of the delay in the disposal of cases were the present procedure for effecting service of process and notices in connection with suits and appeals, the ignorance and unbusinesslike attitude of the majority of the litigants in filing documents and summoning witnesses within proper time, the Judges' unfamiliarity with the language of the district in which they were posted and the temptation on the part of the Judges to dispose of later cases, if they were more or less simple, with a view to get so many disposals, with the result that older and complicated cases were allowed to remain in arrears.

With regard to the change of jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, the Association were of opinion that there was no necessity of any change. They did not think that speedy or less costly justice could be obtained by conferring higher jurisdiction over some courts.

As regards curtailment of the period for the execution of money decrees, the Association thought that it would be hard to reduce the period from 12 years to 6 years. They did not think that the present period was responsible for any delay.

Dr. N. K. Bapat, First Class Sub-Judge of Bijapur was the next witness examined. He was examined at great length with regard to the procedure he followed in disposal of cases in his court.

To Justice Stewart's question whether he arranged a list of small causes cases coming before him, the witness gave a negative answer.

CO-OPERATION IN W. KHANDESH

NEW BANK AT DONDAICHE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Aug. 20.

The opening ceremony of the Dondaicna branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was performed on Tuesday, by Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division. There was a large assemblage of agricultural societies from various parts of the District, the attendance being about 150 persons belonging to nearly 40 societies. A branch of the Bank was opened at Dhulia in November 1922 but as the bulk of societies in West Khandesh are situated in the northern portion of the District, the Board of Directors of the Bank decided this year to have a branch at a centre which was easily accessible to the largest group of societies in the area. Dondaiche is a railway station on the Tapti Valley Railway; besides being a growing market town for the surrounding rural tract; it contains three gin and two presses.

The opening ceremony was proceeded by annual general meeting of societies affiliated to the Dhulia Branch of the Provincial Bank for receiving the accounts for the year ending 31-3-24 and for consideration of the future programme of work. From the annual report of the Dhulia Branch it appeared that considerable advance had been made in developing the local resources, and in providing a channel for and sound investment for persons of small means. Facilities had also been provided for the transfer of funds from and to Bombay. The most outstanding feature of the Branch's work was, however, the development of agricultural credit societies in the District. This was secured by the provision of prompt and adequate finance to members, after scrutinising their requirements and fixation of nomal credits. For this work of training and education in finance the Bank had to engage a staff of three trained and qualified Inspectors, who arranged for the systematic assessment of the credit of all the affiliated societies and also assisted in general propaganda and education of office-bearers. Credits on this basis were sanctioned to 95 societies as against 33 societies in the previous year, the total sanctioned amount being Rs. 700,000 against Rs. 2,50,000. Another important activity of the Branch was the sale of implements and the supply of pure seed. Implements sold during the year were 52 ploughs, 19 iron mates and 14 sugar-cane crushers. By arrangement with the Agricultural Department, N. R. Cotton seed was supplied to societies, of the value of Rs. 3,000, while the value of local seed supplied was also Rs. 3,000. Tentative efforts were made for the sale of Kapas at Dhulia but the volume of transactions was small. From figures presented to the general meeting it was observed that the number of societies in the District had increased from 54 in 1922 to 94 in 1923 and had risen this year to 143. The working capital and membership of societies had increased correspondingly and it was especially noteworthy that the proportion of members' deposits and the Reserve Fund to the working capital had increased from 37 per cent. in 1922 to 98 per cent. at the beginning of the present year. Overdues also had been considerably reduced. With the opening of a Branch at Dhulia, the Bank had associated with it an advisory committee consisting of representative of local societies. This advisory committee had been reduced by four advisory bords, one for each distinct group of societies and the reports of all the four advisory boards were presented at the general meeting. Some of the members of the advisory boards had interested themselves in the work of supervision, while others had taken in hand the consideration of questions of general policy and development. The procedure for constituting the committees was altered from appointment at the general meeting to election by majority of votes of societies in various groups. Two important matters were discussed at the meeting, one of which related to the improvement and development of societies for Bhils in Nandurbar and Navapur Talukas by the appointment of a paid, full time supervisor and the provision of arrangements for purchase and sale. It was decided to approach Government for a contribution towards the supervision charges and to defer the organization of purchase and sale till more experience had been obtained of the societies' working. The other question which aroused keen interest was the consideration of arrangements for further financing of societies in the Sindkheda Taluka particularly, where owing to scarcity of rains the crops are in a very poor state and famine conditions are likely to prevail next year. The societies were very anxious to obtain extensions for the instalments of loans payable next year and to receive further finance even though the limits of loans for individuals and the borrowing capacity of societies would thereby have to be raised. Assurance was given both on behalf of the Bank and the Co-operative Department, that their needs and difficulties would receive very sympathetic consideration. The last resolution related to the desirability of providing further training and education to the large group of societies in the northern portion of the District by the opening of a branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute at Dondaiche. It was resolved that the District Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, which was opened last year at Dhulia, should have its head-quarters transferred to Dondaiche. The meeting terminated after a few remarks from the chair and the adoption of a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

COAL-SAVING IN INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. T. Weston, Assistant Director of Industries, Bengal, delivered an interesting lecture before the Rotary Club of Calcutta last week upon the subject of "Coal Saving in Industry", says "Commerce." The key-note of the dissertation was struck when the lecturer observed that "in India the number of technical men familiar with fuel economics and power generating conditions is so small that little public attention has been given to this important question." Mr. R.W. Bacshawe, M.I.M.E., struck the right nail on the head when he gave the following example to show how coal saving in industries can be effected. He said:—"One of the reasons why you can buy the ...Ford car so cheaply is because Mr. Ford has availed himself of the services of leading combustion engineers in America and acts on their advice." The analyst should be the theoretical guide of the colliery proprietor in indicating to him how coal should be properly graded for the market; and in the same way, the combustion engineer should guide the consumer in deciding what coal he should purchase for his boiler or furnace in order to effect economy; and this is what, as Mr. Weston reminds us, India lacks. Every railway should have a combustion engineer, and it should be his duty to advise the Locomotive Superintendent after practical tests what is the most suitable coal for use in the various types of engineers and the conditions to be adopted for burning that coal in the most effective manner. To the industrial consumers,—mills in particular—Mr. Weston's remarks should act as object lessons. During the course of his lecture he said:—"The one source of loss, the most common in practice, but, at the same time, susceptible of improvement, is the loss due to unskilled management and lack of control over boiler plant." The remedy he suggests is that this duty should be left in the hands of a combustion engineer with full control of operations, and that salaries and wages should be coupled with an incentive in the shape of a bonus paid *pari passu* with resulting economies. Substantial economies are possible and very much worth while. If the industries would adopt this method the delivery of inferior coal and short weights would be matters of the past. The colliery proprietor would know that his coal has been given a fair test, and if rejected, and he wants to hold the market, he would then realise that he must improve his methods of delivery. On the other hand the consumer could judge from his fuel bill whether the system is economical or otherwise.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 20.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 14
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. 13 5/8
Very quiet.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 20.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 48
Mutton tallow is unchanged.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Affairs as on August 15th 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,57 50 000
Public Deposits		29,99 55 000
Other Deposits		73,98 93 000
Sundries		81 82 000
Rupees ..		1,14,91 30 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		15,23 71 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 00 000
Loans		19,74 26 000
Cash Credits		41,43 38 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		5,22 14 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		27 41 000
Dead Stock		2,59 24 000
Sundries		47 36 000
Balances with other Banks ..		1,34 31 000
		87,53 81 000
Cash		27,37 49 000
Rupees		1,14,91 30 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,327,000
Advances in London	„ 460,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„ 802,300

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.

Bombay, August 21.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi:—	1	2	9
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Maneksji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Pehlwan	1	6	2
Cheyia	1	5	5
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (cycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl Per Piece	7	6	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustani	12	12	0

How to Tell

"Every Picture tells a Story."

There are two ways to tell whether you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back and about the body. The second is by examining the urine.

If backache, recurring headaches, or a fretful, nervous, tired condition makes you suspect some kidney disorder, watch the urine. Look for any of the following signs:—Too frequent or too few calls to urinate. Too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or cloudy settlings. Temporary changes may occur from the food or drink which you take, but if the changed appearance continues, your kidneys are out of order and need help.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills correct and regulate the kidney secretions, stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys and thereby permanently relieve urinary disorder, backache, rheumatism, nervousness, dizziness, and other kidney troubles. There is no more reliable medicine than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

INFLUENZA,

Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquillised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—
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Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

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COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

Try Cocogem for frying and you will be agreeably surprised, Cocogem, the pure vegetable shortening, permits a higher cooking temperature and food cooked in superheated Cocogem is light, palatable and digestible.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—

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17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "NOXID." Telephone No. 20786

COLLECTION OF CONGRESS FUNDS.

DHARWAR'S RESPONSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Aug 16.

The collection of funds for the Reception Committee of the Karnatak Congress is going on briskly. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande visited Dharwar yesterday. Sjt. Gangadharrao's appeal that Belgaum and Dharwar only to bear the major portion of the burden owing to floods and famines in other Karnatak Districts was splendidly responded to by Dharwar. Messrs. Jog, Vithalrao Joshi, Gopalrao Deshpande accompanied by Sjt. Gangadharrao got promises of Rs. 9,000 in Dharwar. Gadag has secured a promise of Rs. 8,000 and Hubli Rs. 6,000. Nearly Rs. 6,000 are already realized. The Construction of Delegates' camp and the Pandal will begin from the 1st of September. The next meeting of the Reception Committee may meet on 15th September to finally elect the President.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is to visit Dharwar on 27th instant. The Dharwar Municipality sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for giving an address to His Excellency who will lay the foundation stone of the new Municipal Hall. His Excellency is to visit Hubli to open the new co-operative hospital buildings. Preparations are going on to receive the Governor. Principal, Karnatak College Dharwar has asked his students not to wear white Khadi caps as it is inconsistent for a Government institution boy to wear a cap which represents a particular school of politics, some students have it is reported resolved to wear them as a protest.

LATE MRS. SHIRIN D. F. PANTHAKI.

The death of a zealous and enthusiastic Ambulance Worker, Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki took place early ago of 42 on last Tuesday morning. The deceased was connected with the St. John Ambulance Association and St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for last more than twelve years. She initiated Ambulance Classes for females of Bombay of all castes and creeds in 1910 and organised more than one hundred 'free' classes in First-Aid, Home Nursing and Hygiene in which more than 2,000 ladies received instruction in these useful subjects. In 1913, she organised Parsi Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Over-seas and was Div. Lady Superintendent and Secretary upto the end of her life. In recognition of her valuable services to the Association, the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England were leased to add Mrs. Panthaki's name to their list of Donats and awarded a Donat Badge which was presented to her by the Ex-Governir, Sir George Lloyd at the Investiture Ceremony held on 23rd November 1923 at the Government House. In 1917 she was also elected an Honorary Life Member of the Association and a Vote of Thanks Certificate signed by Lord Chelmsford as President was awarded to her. By the Order of His Royal Highness the Grand Prior, she was this year awarded Service Medal of the Order of St. John for her services to the Brigade. Mrs. Panthaki was the first Parsi—Indian Lady in India to receive the Donat Badge and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John. She was also connected wit the Lady Willingdon Scheme, and with Capt. K. S. Patel, she organised several 'free' classes in Maternity and Infant Welfare for females of Bombay, which became very popular and were much appreciated by Lady Willingdon and the late Municipal Health Officer, Dr. J. A. Turner, Hon. Secretary of the Scheme. Her services during the War, were appreciated by the Army Department of Government of India by the issue of a Government War Workers' Badge and a letter and appreciating her valuable services. In recognition of her services to the League of Mercy in aid of Hospitals in England, she was approved as a Member of the League, founded by His Majesty King Edward VII. The death of suth an energetic and enthusiastic worker has a distinct loss to the organizations concerned.

With her organizing power, tact and sociable disposition, she was very popular amongst Ambulance Students and leaves behind her a large circle of friends and acquaintances to deplore her loss.

WET-SEASON ACHES AND PAINS.

RUB ZAM-BUK IN TO BANISH RHEUMATISM SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE BACK AND CHEST

Whilst known universally for its successful treatment of skin diseases and injuries Zam-Buk is equally valuable for dispelling muscular rheumatism, sciatica, and pains in the back, chest and joints.

Rubbed well into the affected parts, Zam-Buk's powerful herbal essences penetrate right down to the seat of the trouble, moving pain, soreness, congestion and inflammation in a wonderful way. At the same time, Zam-Buk strengthens the skin and tissues, enabling them to resist damp and chill better during the approaching cold season.

Ex-Lieut. Commander H. J. Morgan, R. N., of Porchester, Hants, England, says:—"As a result of getting wet through, I began to suffer from acute pains which started at the top of my leg and extended down to the knee, and at times, even to the ankle. At first I thought it was cramp, but the pains got so agonizing it was like a saw being run up and down the limb.

"On a friend's advice I got a box of Zam-Buk. When I rubbed this balm well into my crippled leg it gave almost immediate relief. I therefore persevered with Zam-Buk daily until the pains and stiffness all disappeared and I was able to lay aside my sticks, without which. I had not been able to hobble about. To-day, thanks to Zam-Buk, I am able to walk and cycle long distances without discomfort."

No mere "dressing" or compound of animal fats and cheap drugs can possibly do the same good as this wonderful herbal Zam-Buk. It is unequalled for the cure of eczema, impetigo, Dhobies' itch, heat sores, rashes and swellings, ulcers, piles, abscesses, sore feet, cuts, burns, scalds, bites, etc. Guaranteed to contain no animal fat or other impurity Zam-Buk keeps well in any climate. Of medicine vendors everywhere Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT,

During the year under report most of the old activities were continued and a few of them were extended. The League's work was being carried on during the year at the Head Office, and at the following main centres:—The Parel Settlement, the Tarueo Centre, the Madanpura Settlement, the Workingmen's Institute, the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute and the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute. At the end of 1922 two buildings of the Workingmen's Institute, viz., the Bachubai Building and the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall were completed and already in use and a third building was under construction. That third building was completed in the year under report. This building is to be solely used for educational activities and according to the scheme outlined beforehand of the Workingmen's Institute a Textile Technical School is to be located there. A Committee consisting of experts and others was formed and a scheme of the education to be imparted in the proposed school has been approved by that Committee. The school aims at giving elementary instruction in spinning and weaving through the vernacular.

The fourth session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference was invited at Bombay by the League's representatives who were present at the third Session held in Madras in 1922 and accordingly the League made the necessary arrangements, in co-operation with other institutions interested in social work, for holding the Conference in Bombay. An Exhibition was also held along with the Conference and both were a success. The League's workers also helped the Parel Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute in holding a Conference of chawl societies of Bombay and two training classes in co-operation. A cass in "Elements of Economics" was organised on behalf of the Adult Education Association. The Travelling Free Library which was being re-arranged in 1922 was again in circulation in 1923. A Directory of Institutions for Social Work in India (excepting those in the City and Island of Bombay) which was in preparation in 1922 was published in 1923.

During the year under report several new co-operative credit societies were organised among the depressed classes and a thrift society was started in Madanpura for Mohmedan salary-earners. The Pali Social Service League which was affiliated to this League in 1922 continued its useful activities at Pali and its surrounding villages.

The League's position as a useful public body was as strong as ever in the year under report. The same, however, cannot be said with regard to its financial position. The League has, therefore, to appeal to the general public for generous support in its activities which embrace within their folds a wide circle of people in need of aid, relief and guidance. The League is looked up to in times of difficulty and emergency by all classes of people and it stands for education, organization, co-operation, self-help, general uplift of the working classes, and above all for the spirit of service actuated by love and enlightened by knowledge of actuals facts.

LATE SIR NARAYAN G. CHANDAVARKAR.

The League sustained an irreparable loss in the year under report by the death of Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar who had been not only the president but also the guide friend and philosopher of the League since it was started. It must also be mentioned that the idea of founding a permanent institution for Social Service in Bombay was first conceived by Sir Narayanrao to which he was led by the success of the first Holika Sammelan and it was at his suggestion that the League was brought into existence.

MASS EDUCATION.

The League has been carrying on mass education mainly by means of Day and Night Schools, Libraries and Reading Rooms, and Magic Lantern Lectures. The aim is to disseminate education among the educationally backward, especially the labouring and the depressed classes.

Day and Night Schools:—At the close of the year 1923, the League had under its management 23 schools and classes of which 17 were night schools, 2 day schools, 3 women's classes, and one kindergarter class. The total number of students that received the benefit of instruction at these schools ando classes during the year under report was 968 of whom 886 were males and 82 females.

Classes for Women:—At the end of the year three classes for women were being conducted under the League's supervision, all of them being at the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute. These classes were attended by 82 women employed in the mills.

Special Classes:—The two special classes for teaching English to clerks working in the Currimbhoy group of mills, which were mentioned in the last annual report had to be closed for want of sufficient attendance in the year under report. A class in "Elementary Economics" was organised by the League on behalf of the Adult Education Association and was conducted by Prof. R. M. Joshi of the Sydenham College of Commerce.

Libraries and Free Reading Centres:—The League maintains 11 libraries and an equal number of reading rooms. Out of the 11 standing libraries, 4 are conducted through the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, 3 through the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute, one at the Head Office of the League, 1 at the Parel Settlement, 1 at the Maharashtra Nabhik Co-operative Credit Society's Office at Falkland Road, and one Urdu Library at the Madanpura Settlement for Mahomedans. Attached to all the libraries, excepting that at the Head Office, reading rooms with newspapers and magazines are also maintained. During the year under report there were in all 7,788 books at these libraries and the total number of books issued came to 12,346 while the total number of newspaper readers at the reading rooms during the year was 60,301 with the average daily attendance of 200 readers

BOY SCOUTS AND BOYS' CLUBS.

The year under report has been marked by satisfactory progress in the work of the Social Service League Boy Scouts. There are at present 42 scouts and clubs on the roll. Throughout the year the attendance of these boys at the Sunday Parades and at the special evening classes was regular.

In the month of January they had a standing camp at Ghatkopar where 34 scouts were examined in 2nd class and tender foot tests.

The Social Service League Boy Scouts gave two displays for the competition, one in fire drill and the other in bridge-building. They secured a prize for fire drill and showed much skill in building a rope-bridge within 16 minutes.

Boys Clubs:—Another activity in the interest of boys is the Boys' Clubs, which are started with the object of training boys to manage their own activities such as debates, elocution competitions, games, etc. There are three boys' clubs at the Madanpura Settlement viz. (1) The Khoja Mohalla Boys' Club, (2) The New Nagpada Boys' Club, and (3) The Madanpura Night School Boys' Club.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Promotion of public health forms an important item in the League's programme of work and the efforts of the League under this head consist of giving medical relief at its three dispensaries, finding out patients from among the mill-workers and arranging doctors' visit to them at their homes in connection with its work at the welfare centres, arranging sanitation rounds in the different words of the city and sending complaints to the Municipal authorities, sanitation work in rural areas maintained out of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund, and the maintenance of day-nurseries for child-welfare.

CHILD WELFARE.

The League was conducting in 1922 two creches or day-nurseries, one at the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute and the other at the David Mill centre of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute. During the year under report the agency of the David mills was transferred and the League handed over the creche at that centre to the new Agents, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., along with the other welfare activities at that centre. However, a creche was opened during the year under report at the Swadeshi Mills centre of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute. The daily average attendance at the Currimbhoy Creche was 41 and at the Swadeshi Mills was 12.

In recording the work for women mention may also be made of the two creches or day-nurseries conducted by the League, which are as much in the interests of the women workers as of their children.

POLICE COURT AGENT.

The League works in co-operation with the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, and the Police Court Agent, Mr. G. K. Dikshit, whose services have been secured by the League since 1919. During the year under report, 279 persons were got released through the Agent's intervention. Out of these 128 were Hindus, 120 Mohamedans, 29 Christians, 1 Parsee and 1 Jew. Among them 23 were women and the rest were men. All were first offenders and their ages varied between 10 and 60 years. Out of these 279 persons 51 were provided with food, 75 traced to their rooms, 100 could not be traced for want of fixed places of residence and 53 were kept in touch with for a short time. Only four persons out of the said 279 first offenders were re-convicted, the rest being presumed to be of good behaviour and to be earning their living by honest means.

RECREATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The League's programme for the provision of healthy recreation for the working classes consists of conducting Indian Gymnasia, providing theatrical and cinema shows and occasionally arranging sports and fresh air excursions.

During the year under report 16 trips in all were arranged with a total of 753 students, while sports were organised 11 times at different places with a total of 563 competitors. Prizes were distributed to the winners on each occasion.

The most popular exercises among the working classes are those which are practised in the Indian Gymnasia or Akharas the League has started six such Akharas. All of them are quite popular and about 325 persons are daily taking advantage of them. From time to time tournaments of wrestling matches are also held.

The League has three theatrical stages. At all of these centres dramatic performances are given by clubs of amateur actors drawn from the clerical sections of the mill employees. The performances attract fairly large working classes audience.

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

It is intended to serve as a central institution for the labouring classes in Bombay. The main object of the League in starting this Institute is to focus and colordinate social, educational, economic and welfare activjties in the interest of the industrial workers in an independent building under the control of the League.

Education:—The Gokhale Night High School conducted by the Institute which consisted of IV, V, and VI standards added the VII standard in the year under report. The Mahila Mandal or the Women's Association formed under the auspices of the Institute continued its activities on a larger scale during the year under report. The first annual gathering called "Vasantotsava Sammelan" was held in the month of April. Meetings of the Mandal were held from time to time and lectures on various useful and interesting subjects were delivered.

The Free Travelling Library which is one of the earliest activities of the League was transferred to the Institute from the central office. Throughout this library about 560 books (Marathi and Guierati) were supplied to 395 readers at 25 centres which are mostly chawls of workmen or offices of workmen's Co-operative Credit Societies and Workmen's Unions. The Institute maintains a small Reading Room which is kept open in the morning. About 25 persons daily take advantage of this reading room.

Recreation:—The amateur dramatic club called the "Manoranjan Mandal" which was started last year by the Institute for giving cheap dramatic performances for the recreation of the working classes continued its activities during the year under report.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

The League has been devoting its attention to the propaganda work along with its actual work in the field of social service, recognising the necessity of awakening the unorganized and unlettered classes of people to their duties, rights and privileges and to dissemi-nate correct ideas of charity philanthropy and social service among all sections of society. The work of the League in this direction may be analysed thus:—

(1) Aranging lectures on different social subjects.

(2) Conducting the Social Service Quarterly and a Marathi monthly magazine called the "Samaj Sevak".

(3) The publishing of pamphlets and leaflets.

(4) The maintenance of an Information Bureau with a Register of Charities and Social Work, and

(5) The maintenance of a library at the head office of the League, consisting of up-to-date books on social questions.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The total receipts during the year excepting those of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute and the Bachubai Dispensary amounted to Rs. 30,737-10-10 out of which Rs. 4,552-13-0 came from annual subscriptions of members, Rs. 5,631 from donations to the general fund, Rs. 4,387-1-4 from grants and donations to the Night School Funds, Rs. 5,000 for the supervision of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and the Tata Sons Workmen's Institutes.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under report for the Head Office and the branches of the League (excepting the Bombay Working Men's Institute) amounted to Rs. 34,519-13-8, including Rs. 6,836-16-3 for the Night Schools, Rs. 4,101-6-6 for the Parel Settlement, Rs. 2,542-3-0 for the Madanpura Settlement, Rs. 2,405-6-0 for the Social Service Quarterly, Rs. 1,616 for Establishment charges; Rs. 2,571-14-9 for the Homœopathic Dispensary, Rs. 2,185-6-0 for the Samaj Sevak and Rs. 1,994-0-9 for the Library of books on Social Service.

The League has to find not less than Rs. 75,000 out of which at least Rs. 50,000 must be immediately found. The public of Bombay is therefore appealed to extend to the League its generous help so that it may be enabled to carry out its schemes and maintain its activities for the social amelioration of the poor classes in the city and we hope our appeal will meet with prompt and ample response.

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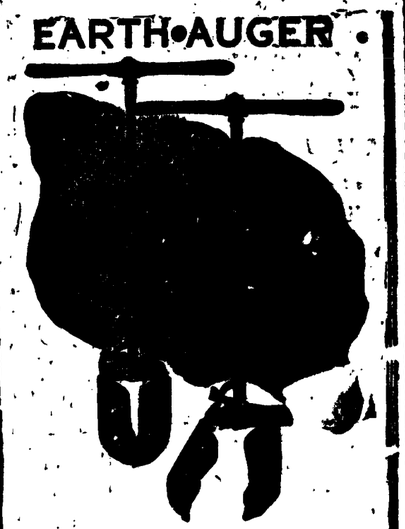

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